

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MARCH 8, 1919

Entered as second-class matter, May 12, 1891, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.

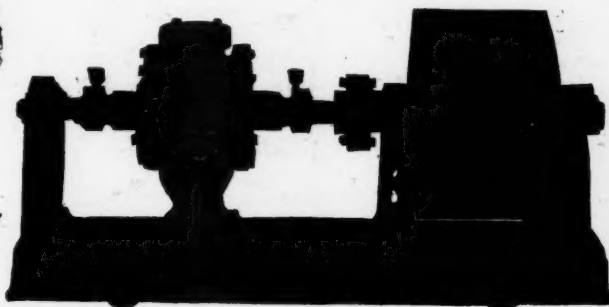
TABER ROTARY PUMPS

FOR PUMPING SOAP, OILS, TALLOW,
GLUE, TANKAGE, ETC.

HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD
FOR
SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and EFFICIENCY

SEND US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

TABER PUMP COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y.



Established 1857

Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Curers of the Celebrated
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon
and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the
Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME
TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

Export Office

344 Produce Exchange

NEW YORK

Main Office

527 West 36th Street

PACKING HOUSES

334 to 348 W. 37th St. 539 to 543 W. 36th St.
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

THE MODERN BOX



SAVE IN FREIGHT.
SAVE IN HANDLING.
SAVE IN NAILS.
SAVE IN FIRST COSTS.

"NABCO"
WIREBOUNDS
for
Strength
Security

NATIONAL BOX CO.
38th St. and Racine Ave.
Chicago, Ill.



Send us your specifications now and
we will prove to you how to save
from 25 to 40% in traffic charges.

"NIAGARA BRAND" DOUBLE REFINED Nitrate of Soda and Saltpetre

BOTH COMPLYING WITH ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE B. A. I.

MANUFACTURED BY
Established 1840

BATTELLE & RENWICK

80 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK

"Talk About Styles"

As small a piece of equipment as a track roller may be,—it is certainly one of the greatest energy savers in the packing or Branch-house. Each one of these little but great labor savers which we show on this page have a few things in common,—they run thru on the track,—they go very easy around the curves,—they are indestructible. All wheels are bored on a lathe—not merely cored and a rivet driven through them.

This cut shows our Style "A" Roller,—with No. 23 hook it makes an ideal beef roller. With a gambrel hook it is the right one for hogs on the killing floor.



Style "A"

For quarters, cuts and lighter pieces of meats, Style "B" shown here is recommended. The wheel is a half inch smaller than Style "A" Roller.



Style "B"

Style "C" is our most popular roller, the wheel is 5", and the axle very heavy, it's our special hog and beef roller.



Style "C"



Style "D"

A very heavy and strong roller is Style "D"—also greatly used for hogs, quar-

ters, pieces, etc. The wheel is slightly smaller than our best seller, the "C" Style.



Style "E"

Style "E" is special heavy—has a malleable iron frame with 5" wheel. As Style "A" it will require 11" hangers.

Style "F" is slightly lighter, and of the same design as Style "E." Our Style "A" Special is made to run on half inch track. Surely there is a style to meet *your* requirements.



Style "F"

"A Product of Experience"

THE BRECHT COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1853

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

Machinery, Equipment, Tools and Supplies Pertaining to the Meat and Allied Industries.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORIES

1234 CASS AVENUE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW YORK: 174-176 Pearl St. CHICAGO: 725 Monadnock Bldg. PARIS: 23 Rue de Rocroy. BUENOS AIRES: Calle San Martin 201

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 60

New York and Chicago, March 8, 1919

No. 10

NO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Adjournment of Congress with a mass of legislation left unfinished may have an effect on the meat industry, unless a special session of Congress is called before the first of next July. Among the appropriation measures which failed was the Agricultural Appropriation bill, providing funds for the conduct of the Department of Agriculture, and including the money necessary for continuing the meat inspection service, the Bureau of Markets service, including the regulation of stock yards, etc., and many other activities connected with the meat industry and vital to its continued operation. Funds for the carrying on of this work will cease to be available after June 30, unless Congress is called in the meantime to enact the necessary appropriation measures.

FOR TARIFF WORK IN EUROPE.

It is reported from Washington that Dr. F. W. Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission, has been directed by the President to proceed to Paris for the purpose of taking part in the readjustment of commercial treaties and similar problems. He will leave for Europe at once.

The Tariff Commission was authorized by Congress to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, and the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates. For two years it has studied these subjects, and a report covering over 500 pages on "reciprocity and commercial treaties" is about to be published.

BRITAIN PERMITS PORK IMPORTS.

Official confirmation was given in the House of Commons this week of the decision of the British government to permit free importation of bacon, hams and lard into Great Britain after March 10, as reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner. It was announced that allied export buying had been discontinued, and that private traders would be permitted to engage in the shipment and sale of pork products as indicated.

CITY ABATTOIRS IN COLORADO.

The upper house of the Colorado legislature last week passed a bill providing that cities and towns may operate abattoirs and cold storage houses. Senators said such municipal ownership and operation would be a weapon against the "packing trust" and would bring meat prices within reach of the consumer. Only three Senators voted against the bill.

HOG PRICE STABILIZATION ENDED Market Now Controlled by Law of Supply and Demand

The hog price stabilization plan has been abandoned by the U. S. Food Administration, and no attempt will be made to regulate the price of hogs or control the market in any arbitrary way. Prices of hogs and product will be left to the operation of the law of supply and demand.

This action was forced by the decision of the War Trade Board to remove the embargo on exports of all pork products, thus opening the foreign markets to individual trading without price restriction. Unrestricted permission to ship pork products abroad is expected to maintain the market, both for hogs and product, because of the anticipated enormous demand from needy European countries for meats and fats. It is claimed that the heavy supplies on hand here will be used up speedily, and with the end of the hog crop season approaching, a diminution of hog marketing is expected to keep prices up.

Demand for a discontinuance of Government price-fixing is said to have been responsible for the action taken. The Food Administration, reflecting its policy of encouraging meat production and protection for livestock interests, desired to maintain the stabilized hog price until the end of March. By that time it was hoped that conditions would be such that the market would take care of itself. The opposite view, favored by the War Trade Board, was that European demand was sufficient to absorb all stocks here, and that unrestricted export trade would in itself act as a stabilizer.

Livestock Interests Disappointed at Action.

Livestock interests were strongly opposed to a discontinuance of the stabilization plan, and protested vigorously. The matter hung fire for several days after the end of the February agreement, with the 17½ price minimum being continued day by day. The matter was left to the President for decision, and on his departure for France he presumably left it to the War Trade Board, which ruled as announced.

The livestock interests made the best of their defeat. An announcement of a reassuring character was issued by Governor Stuart, chairman of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee. He endorsed the Food Administration for its earnest but unavailing efforts to continue hog price fixing until March 31. The hope was expressed by the Food Administration that the removal of the export embargo would result in the maintenance of high prices for hogs, through the operation of the law of supply and demand.

The War Trade Board issued an official statement announcing the removal of all pork products from the export conservation lists, and the discontinuance of all requirements for licenses to export these products which involved approval of the sale price. The War Trade Board also announced that the Allied Provision Export Commission had been dissolved, and that hereafter no purchases of foodstuffs would be made by that commission for any of the allied countries. Trading will be on an open basis hereafter.

The statement of the Food Administration explaining its failure to secure a continuance of hog price stabilization, and outlining its ideas of the situation, was as follows:

Statement of the Food Administration.

"The Food Administration is officially advised by the War Trade Board that it has rescinded the regulation by which 'all applications for licenses to export pork and pork products to European destinations must have attached thereto a certificate from the United States Food Administration to the effect that the commodity described had been sold for export at the price approved by the Food Administration.' At the same time the War Trade Board announces that all pork and pork products have been removed from the Export Conservation List, both actions effective March 6, 1919.

"The practical effect of this action of the War Trade Board is to destroy the ability of the United States Food Administration to further stabilize the price of live hogs. It was the desire and has been the endeavor of the Food Administration to continue this stabilization as heretofore and until March 31, when the normal marketing period of hogs farrowed in the spring of 1918 would have terminated. The prices under this stabilization plan have been based chiefly on the cash value of the corn fed to the hogs.

"The whole program of stabilization of prices was the outgrowth of the imperative necessity for stimulated hog production for war needs at a time when a dangerous shortage of fats threatened the entire allied world.

No Further Effort to Fix Prices.

"The obligation with respect to the pigs farrowed in the spring of 1918 began with the marketing of September, and would have been terminated March 31. In view, however, of the action of the War Trade Board, the Food Administration can make no further effort to stabilize prices. Nevertheless, from 85 to 90 per cent of the hogs destined for market, which were the objects of this undertaking, have been sold.

"The European demand for hog products will increase, rather than diminish. The supply of live hogs coming to market in March and April will be greatly reduced in numbers. The European markets are opening rapidly to free trading in hog products, and the area to be supplied is being made increasingly accessible. The enemy countries

are to be given opportunity to secure hog products and other foods.

"It is possible that as a consequence of the general situation the price of hogs and pork may go higher than the stabilized prices which have been maintained and which the Food Administration desired to be continued to March 31 next."

Former Governor Henry C. Stuart, of Virginia, chairman of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee, and as such in close touch with the situation, prepared and sent out to his committee and to the swine producers' committee a statement endorsing and warmly commending the earnest but unavailing efforts of the Food Administration to maintain until March 31 the stabilized prices of hogs, based as heretofore by agreement with producers on the convertible value of cash corn as reflected in hogs.

Statement of War Trade Board.

The statement of the War Trade Board in the matter of pork products exports is as follows:

The War Trade Board have been advised that the Allied Provisions Export Commission has been dissolved, and that purchases of foodstuffs for shipment to Great Britain, France and Italy will no longer be made by said Commission.

The War Trade Board announce that pork and pork products have been removed from the Export Conservation List effective March 6, 1919, and that said commodities may now be exported freely to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan or Greece, or their colonies, possessions, or protectorates, under Special Export License RAC-63 (W. T. B. R. 608, issued February 26, 1919).

The commodities included under the term "pork and pork products" are the following: Lard, neutral lard, bacon, barreled and mess pork, coarse hog bellies, canned pork, fat-backs, fresh pork, hams, pickled pork, shoulders, spareribs, stag bellies.

The ruling that all applications for licenses to export pork or pork products to European destinations must be accompanied by a certificate of the United States Food Administration, to the effect that the commodities described in such applications have been sold for export at prices approved by the Food Administration, has been withdrawn as of March 6, 1919, and W. T. B. R. 566, issued January 31, 1919, W. T. B. R. 587, issued February 7, 1919 (so far as said ruling concerns pork and pork products), and W. T. B. R. 601, issued February 14, 1919, have been rescinded as of said date.

Exporters should acquaint themselves with the import restrictions of the countries of destination before making definite and unconditional commitments for export sales.

HEAD EUROPEAN FOOD RELIEF.

Edgar Rickard and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, of the U. S. Food Administration, who have been directing the affairs of the Food Administration during Herbert Hoover's absence in Europe, have been appointed by him joint directors in the United States of the American Relief Administration, which has been established by President Wilson to administer the \$100,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress for European relief. Part of this fund is expected to be used for the purchase of meats and fats for relief purposes. The executive order is as follows:

In pursuance of an act entitled "An Act for the relief of such populations in Europe, and countries contiguous thereto, outside of Germany, German-Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, as may be determined upon by the President as necessary," approved February 24, 1919, I hereby direct that the furnishing of foodstuffs and other urgent supplies and the transportation, distributing and administration thereof, provided for in said

act, shall be conducted under the direction of Herbert Hoover, who is hereby appointed Director General of the American Relief Administration with full power to determine to which of the populations named in said act the supplies shall be furnished and in what quantities, and further to arrange for reimbursement so far as possible, as in said act provided.

He is hereby authorized to establish the American Relief Administration for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act and to employ such persons and incur such expenses as may be necessary for such purpose, to disburse all sums appropriated under the aforesaid act of February 24, 1919, and appoint a disbursing officer with that power; and particularly to employ the Food Administration Grain Corporation, organized under the provisions of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917, as an agency for the purpose of transportation and distribution of foodstuffs and supplies to the populations requiring relief.

He is hereby further authorized in the carrying out of the aforesaid act of February 24, 1919, to contract with the Food Administration Grain Corporation or any other person or corporation, that such person or corporation shall carry stocks of food in transit to Europe, and at points in Europe, in such quantities as may be agreed upon and as are required to meet relief needs, and that there shall be paid to such person or corporation in advance from the appropriation made in the aforesaid act of February 24, 1919, any sums which may be required for the purchase and transportation of foodstuffs and the maintenance of stocks.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

MEAT PACKING GROWTH IN BRAZIL.

The cattle and meat-packing industries of Brazil continue to forge ahead, reports Vice-Consul Richard P. Momsen from Rio de Janeiro, with every prospect that before many more years have elapsed Brazil will be looked upon as one of the principal sources of the world's supply of beef.

American capital has not been as easy to obtain for application on foreign soil as European capital, as American investors have usually in the past been conservative about engaging in large undertakings abroad. If the rapidity with which American capital is investing millions of dollars in the large modern packing plants in Brazil is any criterion of the future possibilities of this country as a source of beef for the more densely populated countries where grazing has been abandoned for agricultural pursuits, then Brazil has every prospect of developing an industry that should deserve encouragement and assistance on the part of the authorities here.

Some of these packing plants are already in operation; and the suddenly established export trade in chilled beef, creating a demand for cattle which breeders have not met with sufficient production, has alarmed many Brazilian public men, because local prices of beef (which are now perhaps as low as in any country of the world) have commenced to rise.

It seems inevitable that meat prices in Brazil should increase as a natural course of events, whether or not an export trade be developed, but there is the broader phase of the question which is apt to be overlooked; namely, the certainty that with these large packing institutions, the raising of cattle will be stimulated, the hinterland (now almost entirely undeveloped and to a great extent unexplored) will be opened up, millions of acres which are now unused will be occupied, railroads will be required to

transport the cattle to the packing centers, villages and cities will spring up in the interior, mining and other latent resources will be developed, and the general progress of the country stimulated as perhaps no other single industry can possibly hope to accomplish.

In May, 1917, the First National Cattle Show and Conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, at which many of the Brazilian States were represented with splendid specimens of imported, native, and cross-bred cattle. Uruguay, Argentina, and the United States sent official missions to attend the eventful occasion. The Federal Government provided for free transportation of animals on exhibition and awarded about \$20,000 in premiums. A number of American companies contributed silver trophies.

The government has imported a number of pure-bred animals, which have been sold at cost to breeders, and recent legislation indicates that everything possible is being done to stimulate cattle production to meet the demands of the packing plants in operation and in the course of construction.

TRADE WITH BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA.

Trading with Bolshevik Russia practically has been barred by three great nations—the United States, England and France. As a result of an order issued by the Federal Reserve Board, which temporarily suspends exportation or importation of Russian rubles, officials believe commercial and financial transactions with that part of Russia under Bolshevik control is cut off.

"Until otherwise instructed," says the board's order to exchange agencies, "the exportation or importation of Russian rubles, or the transfer of funds for their purchase by persons or dealers in the United States is prohibited." France and Great Britain, including Canada, have acted coincidentally with the United States in the measures outlined, it was explained.

Without the privilege of exchange, few consignments of supplies will be forwarded, and intercourse practically must cease. There remains the possibility that some bankers in this country will accept Russian paper.

JANUARY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of January, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 531,958 pounds colored and 37,286,864 pounds uncolored, or a total of 37,818,822 pounds. This was 1½ million pounds greater than the production for the preceding month, and 6½ million pounds greater than the same month last year. With one exception it was the largest month's production on record. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
January, 1918	31,370,525
February	39,394,468
March	32,737,427
April	20,745,393
May	25,675,446
June	16,588,713
July	18,153,084
August	19,441,658
September	29,753,466
October	46,917,615
November	33,292,499
December	36,381,959
January, 1919	37,818,822

NEUTRALS READY TO SUPPLY GERMANY MEAT

Denmark Plans to Forestall Us in Pork Products Trade

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner)

Copenhagen, Feb. 20, 1919.—Denmark is ready to supply Germany with food, principally meat. Meat means pork, principally.

The Danes know a good thing when they see it. They will make hay while the sun shines—that is, while America and England are maneuvering for position in the coming trade war. The Danish government has been far-sighted enough to anticipate a trade situation that spells opportunities for Danish producers. Denmark needed fodder and feeds for her animals and the Danish government is providing for it. It negotiated with foreign governments for the import of feeds into Denmark, and practically all the Danish tonnage available is devoted to this single purpose.

Danish production of pork is being increased by forced draught. The producer knows pork and fat are needed more than anything else in Germany and the rest of Central Europe. Besides, pork promises the quickest return. The Danish government is fostering this enterprise by all the means at its disposal. Arrangements are being made to import enormous amounts of fertilizer, which will enable the farmers to raise a greater percentage of fodder and feed.

It is figured out that Denmark will have a million and a half of pigs for sale within a short period. Producers are going ahead on the presumption that market conditions will be good in Germany and the rest of Central Europe for a long time to come. Of course, the longer the blockade lasts and the longer the United States maintain their embargo on exports, the better it will be for Denmark, although these temporary advantages are not the determining factors in the new tack of Denmark's trade enterprises.

The Danes believe they are on safe ground, and being near-neighbors to Germany, they are probably better informed than their competitors, some of whom prefer spasms of sentimentality to common-sense business.

Germany is not going to shut out food by imposing duties. The Danes are pretty certain about that. Labor will have something to say when it comes to imposing taxes and duties. Import duties, as a source of revenue, are no longer of prime importance. The war changed all that. Before the war some nations derived as much as two-thirds of their total incomes from import duties. Now they amount to one-tenth, or less.

Germany Will Socialize Various Industries

Then there is another argument against import duties: It is very cumbersome and costly to collect them. Germany is going to socialize a number of industries, in addition to national railroads, national coal mines, national telegraphs and national telephones. The production and sale of electricity, light and power, of gas, the production of alcohol, salt, matches and the manufacture of tobacco will become State monopolies. There is no doubt about that. The Democratic party, which is not socialistic, is in favor of these State monopolies. The Socialists and Democrats have

a large majority in the Constituent Assembly of Germany.

The Socialists are anxious to socialize more industries, but the Democrats are not willing to go too far. But as far as the Democrats are willing to go, that will be the minimum of socialization that Germany is going to get.

Using her State monopolies as collectors, Germany may collect any amount of taxes to be derived from mass consumption in a most simple manner. The expensive apparatus of collecting import duties may thus be avoided. The Danish producers of pork know all this, hence their confidence.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, one of the leading newspapers supporting the Democratic party, proclaims the following trade doctrine as a plank in its party's platform:

As to protection or free trade, every case must stand on its own merits, not considering duties levied for revenue only. Whether a particular tariff is to be abolished or retained will depend upon the interests of the nation as a whole, not upon the interests of a particular class. Tariff duties tending to create a private monopoly cannot be countenanced.

Every tariff law should contain a clause which would reduce the tariff automatically whenever the domestic price of a commodity involved exceeds a certain maximum. Tariffs should have no other object but acting as an incentive to an increase of productivity. Not a tariff should be retained that would cause stagnation to blight inventive genius and retard labor-saving improvements and technical betterments.

This shows conclusively that the ruling spirits of present-day Germany are not fanatics on the side of high protection, nor have they any selfish axes to grind, aside from national interests.

The Produce Exchange of Mannheim sent a telegram to Berlin the other day, placing the experience and knowledge of its members at the new government's disposal. The Exchange favors energetic action on the part of the government for the purpose of opening the channels of import and trade. Trade relations with foreign countries should be resumed immediately. The Mannheim Exchange offered to send a delegation of its members to Berlin, who volunteered their services to the government.

Conditions in the Austrian Capital

According to reports from Vienna, conditions must be sad indeed in the Austrian capital. Switzerland has taken the lead in collecting food and sending it to Vienna, to be distributed to the starving population. During December the meat ration was less than a quarter of a pound of meat per week. There was no milk at all and no potatoes. The following prices of meat were quoted as prevailing in the "sneak trade": Beef, 30 crowns per kilogram; veal, 45 crowns per kilogram; pork, 55 crowns per kilogram; fat, 100 crowns per kilogram; flour, 32 crowns per kilogram; sugar, 36 crowns per kilogram; loaf of bread, weighing 2 kilograms, 6 crowns.

The "sneak trade" is an illicit but beloved institution. At a recent meeting in

Berlin a minister of state, in explaining the food situation to a number of the people's representatives, drifted into a sarcastic vein and said: "Thanks to that abominable sneak trade, we are still alive. Had it not been for this illicit traffic we should have been starved to death long ago."

Whereupon one of the Deputies rose and gravely remarked: "In consideration of the indispensable value of the sneak trade, I hope the government will take measures that will foster and promote this unlawful industry."

At Essen a butcher was sent to prison for one year for having used dog meat in making sausages.

Switzerland has entered into a new trade agreement with Italy. The latter is to send to Switzerland per month 750 hogs, 600 cwt. of eggs, 100 cwt. of poultry, vegetables and fruit, in addition to raw materials needed in manufacturing industries.

Soon after the new year the new municipal cold storage plant of the city of Zurich commenced operations. The by-products are distributed among the local butchers. The lard is taken over by the National Butchers' Association, which, after rendering, returns it to the National Fat Administrator. "The butchers view the new venture with scepticism," says the Berne Bund. "In the first place, they do not believe there will be enough animals to fill the storage house. For it is assumed the farmers got rid of all animals they could not feed some time ago. The butchers, for this reason, are afraid the municipal plant will tend to increase market prices. The buying is done by the Federal Institution for Supplying Slaughter Houses."

MEAT PRODUCTION IN NEW YORK.

New York State is producing less than one-third of the beef, pork and mutton which she consumes annually, according to state authorities. With a view to learning in full the causes back of the lack of livestock production in this state and devising means of stimulating increased production, Calvin J. Huson, president of the State Breeders' Association, has announced the appointment of a statewide committee to investigate the subject. One of the members of this committee is J. C. Dold, president of the Jacob Dold Packing Company of Buffalo.

DEATH OF CHARLES A. GEBHARD.

Charles A. Gebhard, president of the Colorado Packing & Provision Company, died of pneumonia at his home at Denver last week after a brief illness following an attack of influenza. Mr. Gebhard was 42 years of age and unmarried. With his father, the late Henry Gebhard, he founded the Colorado Packing Company, and was always one of the active workers in the interest of livestock and meat enterprises in his section.

RECEIVER FOR GEORGIA MEAT MAN.

B. Y. Wallace, of Tifton, Ga., has been appointed receiver for Frank Scarboro, a broker of that city, who left there on February 15 and had not been heard from at last reports. Scarboro was secretary of the Tifton Packing Company, and the company, following announcement of a shortage in his accounts, announced that this shortage had been made good.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

HANDLING TRIPE IN HOT WEATHER.

A butcher in Virginia writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Would like to be advised of the best method of preparing tripe as an edible product during the summer months.

In the first place, the stomach is emptied and well washed out with warm water; then it should be scalded at about 150 degs. Fahr. for a few minutes—140 degs. Fahr. is "scalding" water—so the lining can readily be removed. Then it is well scraped until clean and white, then boiled until tender, which is effected in about three hours. After being chilled in ice-cold water and divested of all loose fat, the outer covering is removed, which leaves the tripe proper clean and free of fat.

After being thus processed it is placed in a vinegar pickle, usually about 45 grain, over night; then it is packed in suitable receptacles—wood packages—filled with the same strength pickle, using the first pickle and bringing the whole up to 45 grain when permanently packed. Store in a temperature of 46 to 48 degs. Fahr., but not over 50 degs. Fahr. The tripe will not absorb the pickle if kept too cold.

Fresh tripe is hard to handle in summer; it "slimes" so readily. After being thoroughly cleansed, cooked and scraped free of fat and membrane, it should be thoroughly chilled in a light, cold plain pickle, then taken out and placed to drain in a cooler or ice-box. A little alum added to the cooking water tends to whiten the tripe considerably.

COUNTRY DRY CURE FOR PORK.

Answering an inquiry for a method for country curing of hams, bacon, etc., Prof. L. E. McGinnis of the University of Missouri says that meat cured with the following formula has been found palatable and sweet after several years:

To each 10 pounds of meat use 8 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of warm syrup (any good syrup can be used), 2 ounces of saltpeter, 3 ounces of black pepper and 2 ounces of red pepper. All these ingredients should be thoroughly mixed together. It will first lump and darken. When these lumps are rubbed out the ingredients are ready to be rubbed in the meat, and should make a coating over it. The syrup causes it to stick.

The meat can be put into a barrel or box, or be piled on the floor or table. Drainage is best taken care of in a barrel or tight box. Leave the meat six weeks in the cure and the extra heavy pieces a week longer. If you wish to smoke it, take it right out of the pile and hang it in the smoke-house without washing. Smoke it until you get the required color, over not too hot a fire.

TIME FOR INCOME TAX RETURN.

Internal revenue authorities announce that if a corporation finds that "for good and sufficient reason" it is impossible to complete its return by March 15, revenue collectors will accept the payment of the estimated tax and agree to accept the revised and completed tax return within a period of not more than forty-five days. This virtually extends the time limit for filing returns a month and a half.

The plan relieves the taxpayer of one-half of 1 per cent. interest a month that would attach to the payment of taxes under an extension granted at the request of the taxpayer. However, the taxpayer will not be relieved of interest on such amount, as his payment may fall short of the tax found later to be due on the basis of his final return.

Should the payment on March 15 of the

estimated tax due be greater than the tax eventually found to be due on examination of the completed return, the excess payment will automatically be credited to the next installment, which will be due on June 15.

To handle this feature a new return blank for corporations has been framed. This new form will be a combined income and excess profits blank, embodied in which is a detachable letter of remittance. A corporation finding it cannot complete its return by March 15 may detach and fill out the letter of remittance, forwarding it to the Collector on or before March 15, together with a check, money order, or draft, for the tax due on that date. If the exact tax is not known, the estimated tax due will be paid in this manner. The reason why it is impossible for the corporation to complete its return on the specified date must accompany the remittance.

Individuals unable by March 15 to execute and file complete returns will be granted similar relief.

SAVE IN SHIPPING BONELESS BEEF.

In shipping beef abroad for war use the United States army authorities adopted the practice of boning the beef before freezing, thus accomplishing a great saving in shipping space. Concerning the matter of freight cost in this connection, the following statement appears in the summary regarding supplies of the Statistics Branch, General Staff, under date of March 1:

"The difference in the freight rates between carcass and boneless beef, at the present rate of issue, represents a saving to the army of \$73,600 daily. Carcass beef contains 25 lbs. of bone per 100 lbs. of meat, and requires twice the shipping space. Boneless beef can be handled in warm weather as well as carcass, provided it is not defrosted at any time in transit."

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" Department, page 48.

Swenson Evaporators

Ask the labor that lives with Swensons--those men who actually operate them.

They alone can give you enough reasons to justify your decision.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Cable Address, "Evaporator Chicago"

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association

Published Weekly by

The Food Trade Publishing Co

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
OTTO V. SCHRECK, Vice-Pres. and Sec.
LAURA B. MCCARTHY, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRIETTA SENNER, Treasurer.
ROBERT G. GOULD, General Manager.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 540 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 476.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Post Union, per year	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, James B. McCrea, Ohio Provision Company, Cleveland, O.
Vice-President, Gustav Bischoff, Jr., St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary, Robert G. Gould, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer, Max N. Agger, John C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O.
Executive Committee—Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Packing & Provision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman; B. W. Corkran, Corkran, Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Fred. R. Burrows, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill.; James Craig, Jr., Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; James G. Cowrie, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; John T. Agar, William Davies Co., Ltd., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Fein, J. J. Fein & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert T. Robe, Robe & Bro., New York, N. Y.; T. Henry Foster, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

NEED MORE FATS AND OILS

The ending of the war has not solved the problem of the world shortage of fats, a fact which is forcibly brought to mind by a recent publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reviewing the whole situation in the fats and oil field. During the war, by the strictest economy and by substitution devices, the allied nations barely were able to secure enough to meet their military and civil needs, while the greatest suffering in the Central Empires appears to have resulted from a dire shortage of fats and oils. This continues true in the reconstruction period, notwithstanding the fact that the oil producing possibilities, of America particularly, have never been utilized to anything like their full extent.

To show the possibilities for oil production in greater quantities from recognized materials as well as from new materials, and to demonstrate the possibilities of fuller

utilization and conservation, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a publication on "The Production and Conservation of Fats and Oils in the United States." The work was done in collaboration by Herbert S. Bailey, chemist in charge of the oil, fat, and wax laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. B. E. Reuter, chief of the fats and oils division of the United States Food Administration.

It is shown that conservation in food materials, especially in fats and oils, is essential now as it was during the war, and to this end the butcher and farmer are urged to trim more closely the animals they slaughter, in order to obtain all the fat possible for rendering as lard or tallow.

Many possibilities are shown for increasing the yield of a number of vegetable oils, notably cottonseed oil, and for a closer utilization of animal fats in packing houses. Every kind of oil and fat produced in the United States, both vegetable and animal, is discussed, and in many cases means are pointed out for increasing the supply either by producing larger quantities of the raw material or by better methods of recovering.

The bulletin goes rather exhaustively into the subject. It shows the importance of fats and oils, the numerous uses to which they are applied, the ratio between production and importation, and how to safeguard the supply. One of the more important means of safeguarding is declared to be the substitution of the more abundant oils for those which are scarce, and the conservation of those oils for purposes to which they are peculiarly adapted. Oils like castor oil as a lubricant cannot easily be replaced.

Cottonseed oil, the production of which is several times larger than the production of all other vegetable oils in the United States, receives rather lengthy treatment, with suggestions for increasing the supply, the importance of the use of good seed, better methods of storing at gins, oil mills and refineries, and the use of more efficient extraction methods.

The importance of peanut oil also is discussed. This was almost an unknown product in the United States prior to 1914, but in 1917 it ranked third in the vegetable oils made from home-grown products, being exceeded only by cottonseed oil and linseed oil. Peanut oil, it is pointed out, serves practically the same food purposes as does cottonseed oil, and has the advantage that it can be obtained by cold pressing like olive oil, and becomes thereby a superior table oil. It is claimed also that it has an additional advantage, in that the cake, after the oil is pressed out, forms a palatable human food very high in protein.

Other kinds of oils and fats discussed, with suggestions for increasing the supply,

are castor, cocoanut, coquito, corn, grape seed, linseed, mustard seed, olive, palm kernel rapeseed, sesame, shea nut, soy bean, sunflower seed, bone grease, cod and cod liver oil, garbage grease, herring oil, lard, menhaden oil, neatsfoot oil, neutral lard, oleo stock, packers' and renderers' greases, sperm oil, tallow, whale oil, wool grease and recovered grease. This is a comprehensive work and one that does credit to its authors and to the purpose for which it was intended, that of opening up the whole fat situation for intelligent and sweeping discussion.

JUST PLAIN MUD THROWING

Cable advices from Paris during the past week state that Emil Franqui, a member of the Belgian Cabinet and at one time chairman of the Belgian National Relief Committee, sent a message to United States Senator William M. Calder at Washington in which he says:

"I am shocked by reports that you have moved an investigation of the statement that some American food was sent to Belgium and Northern France in such bad condition that it poisoned my countrymen. How could such lies be received seriously?"

"For myself and for my country I emphatically protest against this tissue of falsehoods. Seven millions of my countrymen and 2,500,000 inhabitants of Northern France are alive, which is proof that none starved and that none was poisoned. If I should say more it would be to cry shame against those few Americans who would besmirch the noblest thing which came out of the war."

This outburst of indignation was due to the circulation of statements emanating from an irrational New York space-writer, and having to do chiefly with grain shipments, though this mud-thrower would not hesitate to extend his aspersions to cover meats if he thought that would bring him any wider publicity. How he induced a responsible but apparently gullible United States Senator to take up his charges has not been explained.

This attempt to "besmirch the noblest thing which came out of the war"—the wonderful Belgian relief work—is part and parcel of the campaign to throw mud at the leader in that great enterprise, Herbert Hoover. It ought to be treated as this Belgian cabinet member treats it, with indignant contempt.

MEAT SUPPLY FROM SIBERIA

Reports from Vladivostok state that American soldiers with an eye for business see in Siberia the future meat supply of the United States. The rich fertile valleys back from the coast delight the eye of the agriculturally minded. The size of the cattle, sheep and pigs and the excellent breeding they show are surprising to the boys from the states. Rich as it is, the country is practically unexploited, and of course will not be until conditions of peace are reached.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Morris & Company's plant at New Orleans, La., is to be enlarged.

R. F. Fraser, Inc., Charleston, S. C., to conduct a fertilizer business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Fire which started in cold storage warehouse No. 4 of Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., caused considerable damage.

The capital stock of the Independent Oil & Fertilizer Works, Columbus, Miss., has been increased to \$150,000.

The Morgantown Packing Company, Morgantown, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$300,000.

It is reported that the plant of the Morton-Gregson Company, Nebraska City, Neb., will be enlarged.

The garage and barn of the Western Packing & Provision Company, at 39th street, Chicago, Ill., has been badly damaged by fire.

The Frank P. Wood Company, wholesale provision dealers, purchased a five-story building, 26 x 38, on Water street, New York, N. Y.

It is reported that Morris & Company will shortly begin construction of a fertilizer factory on the Northwest River, Wilmington, N. C.

The Mattoon Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by W. V. Mattoon, R. C. Turner and L. S. Moseley.

Edgar H. Schroeder, George Warner and S. Underwood have incorporated the Clovis Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Riley Farm & Cattle Co., Fort Smith, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 with Lee DeWitt as president and W. T. Riley, secretary and treasurer.

Contract has been let by the American Castor Oil Co., Pauls Valley, Okla., for the erection of a fireproof building, to cost \$16,000 for the manufacture of peanut oil and by-products.

The Kokomo Packing Company, Kokomo, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. H. Arnold, Thomas F. Williams, Ernest Walton, D. L. Crume and Clyde K. Addington.

The Fort Wayne Beef Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 with Eldredge M. Mix, Harry E. Lowery and Thurman F. Sparkman as directors.

Maine Farmers' Supply Co. has been incorporated under the laws of Maine to conduct a real estate business, including meat cattle, livestock of all kinds, poultry, provisions, etc., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

A meeting will be held on March 25 by the Terry Packing Co., Union National Bank Building, Columbia, S. C., to vote on increased capital stock from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Virden Packing Company, Sacramento, Cal., with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 with Charles E. Virden, head of the California Fruit Distributors, as president.

John F. Drury, wholesale meat and provision dealer of Lynn, Mass., died at his home, 128 Timson street, after a long illness. Mr. Drury was born in New London, Conn., in 1855 and is survived by his widow and one son.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Valley Packing Company of Salem, Ore. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, and its officers are: F. W. Steusloff, president; W. H. Steusloff, vice-president, and Curtis B. Cross, secretary and treasurer.

The American Nitro Phospho Corporation, New York, N. Y., to manufacture fertilizers, etc., and to conduct a farming business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Jules Dreuchaud, F. L. Pruyn and N. B. Goldsborough, 890 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Roy Huggins, former manager of W. C. Routh & Co., of Logansport, Ind., recently resigned from that company to accept a similar position with the J. A. Whitefield Co. of Washington, D. C., who own and operate a packing plant in Frederick, Md. Mr. Huggins took charge of the packing plant on March 1. J. W. Pugh, formerly sales manager for Routh & Co., succeeds Mr. Huggins as general manager of that concern.

Heekin Pails Are the Ones You Should Use

Ship your lard in containers that you know will mirror its quality. These pails are skillfully made from extra-strong metal, and are absolutely air-tight. There isn't the smallest possibility of leakage or the creeping-in of foreign substances to spoil your products.

If you want your label lithographed on the pail, we do the work by our special process. Or—HEEKIN PAILS are furnished plain.

Write for Prices Today

The Heekin Can Co.

6th & Culvert

Cincinnati, Ohio

"Heekin Can Since 1901"

J. T. McMillan Company, St. Paul, Minn. PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS

Write or wire us when you wish to buy the finest quality of Lard or S. P. Meats

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md. MEAT PACKERS CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

SALT FOR ALL PURPOSES INDEPENDENT SALT CO. 44 Whitehall St. NEW YORK

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in cieres, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hogs Destabilized—Provisions Removed from Conservation List—War Trade Board Acts—Food Board Makes Announcement—Possible Effect of Action.

The market has been waiting for days for action on the hog price, which had been put off from day to day, pending certain developments which had a bearing on the possible action of the market. It has been generally understood that the War Trade Board, under pressure from export interests, was anxious to lift the embargo on exports excepting under approval of the Food Administration as to price, while the Food Administration has been insistent that no action should be taken until a free and open buying market on the other side was possible. The fact that imports were under Government control abroad, import permits were required, and that it was feared that the Government control would mean a continuation of centralized buying, which would put the seller at the mercy of the buyer, was one of the factors affecting stabilization. Another factor was that the fear that any rapid depletion of supplies through the export of unlimited quantities would advance the price of provisions above the 17½c. hog level, and advance the price for hogs proportionately.

The announcement by the Food Administration on Wednesday night was along this line; it was stated that the practical effect of the action of the War Trade Board was to destroy the ability of the United States Food Administration to further stabilize the price of hogs. The whole program of stabilization was the outgrowth of the imperative necessity for increased hog production. The Food Administration expresses apprehension that the price of hogs and product will advance as European demand grows. This thought is due to the fact that the number of hogs coming to market will naturally decrease in the next few months, while European demand for product is expected to increase.

No definite announcement has been made as yet as to the attitude of any foreign country, excepting that cables this week have reported

the private importers would be able to import provisions into Great Britain after March 10, without restriction. This announcement was made in the House of Commons on February 25, when Food Controller Roberts of England stated that after March 31 the control by the Government of prices and distribution of imported bacon, hams and lard would be discontinued, and general licenses were being issued permitting the importation of bacon, hams and lard, to arrive after March 10.

In regard to the importation of hog products into other European countries, no announcement has been made definitely, although the supplies which may be shipped to neutral countries have been materially increased under the rationing plan, while the program for the northern and southern relief will take a great many thousand tons of pork products, in addition to the other demands. The situation in this respect is encouraging for a very large outgo. Huge shipments have been made for some time past, and at the rate the shipments have been made, it is expected that the stocks of product on hand will be steadily reduced.

The stocks of product on hand at all points, according to the Bureau of Markets, on February 1, showed a considerable increase over the end of December, but this was due to the apprehension which prevailed during January regarding the possible destabilization of hog prices, and a possible break in the price of hogs and corn. The condition was also accentuated by the fact that the export movement was held up after the armistice was signed, by the desire to dispose of stocks

(Continued on page 28.)

TWENTY-CENT HOGS THIS SUMMER.

Prediction by Market Expert as a Result of a Survey of Conditions.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, March 5, 1919.—Just as we had anticipated, the first week in March finds the supply of hogs light. This is not unusual, however, as the first of March usually finds the winter supply of hogs pretty well marketed. From now on up to May we look for a very scant supply of sheep and beef,

and the supply of hogs below packers' requirements.

The average weight of hogs in St. Joseph for February was 218 lbs., as against 242 lbs. for the same month last year. The average weight of hogs in Chicago last week was 227 lbs., as against 233 lbs. last year at the corresponding time. This indicates that the fat hogs are well cleaned up.

We do not think the minimum price, so much dwelt upon recently, is any longer of interest, and we do not look upon it as a factor in the maintenance of hog prices. Supply and demand will take care of prices from now on, and hog prices will cease to be blamed for all high-priced food.

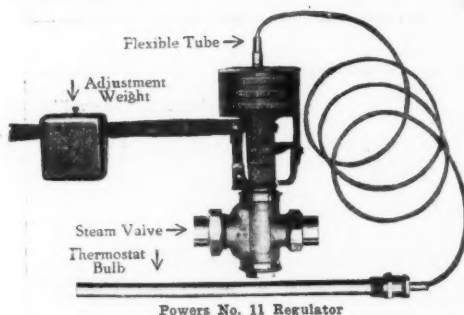
Sheep and lambs advanced a dollar this week. Lambs are selling close to 20c. Cattle are continuing to sell around top prices on a very scant supply. It is not hard to get 20c. for good cattle.

Hogs look cheap compared with these prices. Hogs have advanced \$1 in the last few days. We look upon that as only a starter. We predict 20c. hogs this summer.

From November 1, 1918, to February 22, 1919, there was exported 638,110,000 lbs. of hog products against 233,871,000 lbs. in a corresponding period the year previous. This confirms our reiterated statement that the exports of hog products would be greater after the war than during the war. New records are being made week after week in meat exports, and we see no prospect of lower prices for hog products ahead of us for some time, as they are the cheapest meat-food on the market.

Green hams are selling around 26c.; pork loins around 27c.; picnics around 20c. That looks cheap compared to a chop off a shoulder of lamb cut close to the jugular vein at 29c. Legs of lamb are retailing around 45c. per lb., and beef is correspondingly high; therefore, one loses patience with so much talk about high prices of hog products when other meats are so much higher.

We realize that prices of food are all high and are a hardship, and it would be a blessing if some means could be devised whereby everything could be brought to lower levels. This seems impossible at the present time. There is but one way to lower the prices of meat foods, and that is to stop eating so much meat. But at the present time the world is too full of hunger and money for that kind of argument.



No. 11 Lever and Weight type. Also made with spring adjustment. Other Regulators for other purposes—every one a proved success.

Removes All Danger of Over-scalding Hogs

The difficulty of keeping Hog-Scalding Water at the right temperature is entirely removed by the use of Powers Thermostatic Regulators.

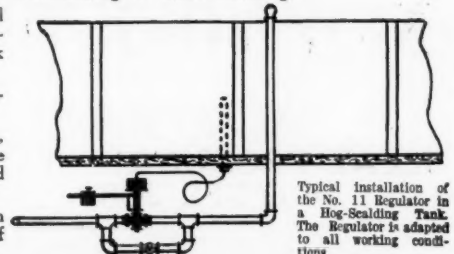
Hand regulation of heat means over-scalding or under-scalding.

Cut and mutilated skins, extra rail scrapers, extra expense, disturbance of routine, all result from lack of automatic control.

Powers Regulators hold the temperature steady all the time.

Applied to the Scalding Tank, the Powers Regulator does the same good work. It is always a fuel and labor saver.

Ask for Bulletin 139, and learn more about this modern way of avoiding your present difficulties.



Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog-Scalding Tank. The Regulator is adapted to all working conditions.

The Powers Regulator Co.

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

964 Architects Bldg., New York, 2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Veterans of Transportation

THE first Kissel Truck built eleven years ago is still on the job every day making transportation history in 1919. This facility to stand hard usage during a long period is built into every Kissel Truck from the ground up—from headlights to tail-light—and is the result of eleven years of experience in motor truck designing and construction.

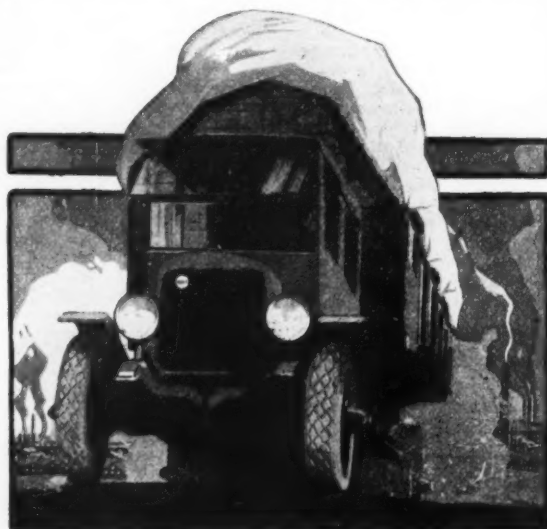
The Kissel-built engine is especially designed for motor truck purposes—with surplus power and strength to meet the rigid tests of unusual haulage and delivery requirements in the growing and shipping business without engine murmur or chassis protest.

This transportation certainty is the one big reason why you should see your nearest Kissel dealer immediately. Let him prove that in Kissel Trucks your transportation problems will be solved economically, efficiently and permanently.

Send for the latest illustrated Kissel Truck Catalogue—free on request.

KISSEL
Motor Car Co.

Hartford, Wis.,
U. S. A.



KISSEL TRUCKS

Both Destructive and Creative

Wherever food products are prepared or manufactured sanitary cleanliness should be in prominence to insure purity and profit.

The thorough and sanitary cleanliness created by



gives evidence of extensive use of this material by meat dealers and provisioners in removing odors, decayed matter and sourness that are so detrimental and injurious to the purity of your products, and replacing these with a wholesome and cleanly condition.

Not only is this material an unusual cleaner, but it proves to be an economy that is a saving in actual money.



In every package

Your supply man will fill your order.
It Cleans Clean.

THE J. B. FORD CO.

Sole Manufacturers
Wyandotte, Mich.

Telephone, Rector 6236

Cable Address, "Overall"

NEW YORK OVERSEA CO., Inc. 17 Battery Place
New York

MASON HARKER, Manager Import Department

AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND

MEAT PRODUCTS: TALLOW GREASE CANNED MEATS HIDES
PREMIER JUS OLEO OIL FROZEN MEAT SKINS

SOUTH AMERICAN

TALLOW VEGETABLE OILS PREMIER JUS WAXES

Head Office: CHRISTIANIA

London
Copenhagen
Rio de Janeiro

Stockholm
San Francisco
Buenos Aires

Genoa
Hong Kong
Valparaiso

Las Palmas
Calcutta
Meranham

Teneriffe
Tokio
Batavia

Durban
Melbourne
Surabaya

Wellington
Sao Paulo
Christchurch

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tallow market has been dull and depressed during the week; demand has been small, with the easier tendency. Buying has been affected by the unsettled position in other fats, and there has been rather acute apprehension that the possible destabilization of hog prices might cause a sharp decline in lard, and that this would be reflected through into tallow, stearine and lard substitutes. Production is reported large, with the liberal movement of livestock, while the distribution is restricted, and to sell there seems to be necessity of meeting buyers' views. Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 8½¢ with city special loose at 9¢.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market has been easier and quiet. The conditions which have affected the entire oil and fat list have been instrumental in easing the stearine market. Fear that compound lard might decline if hogs were destabilized and lard declined made manufacturers cautious, while the position of tallow was one in which an easy tone prevailed in the raw material. Oleo is quoted at 12½¢.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Market quiet and steady. Extras are quoted at 30¢, according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is barely steady, with consumers showing little interest. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.75@1.80; 30 degrees at \$1.50@1.55, and prime, \$1.35@1.40.

GREASE.—The market is about steady. Yellow, 7¼@7½¢; bone, 9½@10¢; house, 7½@8¢; brown, 6¼@7¼¢.

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and products at the port of New York for the month of January, 1919, are reported as follows by the customs authorities:

BEEF AND VEAL (Fresh).—Canada, 111,152 lbs.; Panama, 532,052 lbs.; total, 643,204 lbs.

LAMB AND MUTTON (Fresh).—Canada, 102,847 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—China, 22,318 lbs.; France, 1,836 lbs.; Turkey in Asia, 1,800 lbs.; total, 25,954 lbs.

BACON AND HAMS.—Canada, 40,337 lbs.

ANIMAL OILS.—Newfoundland, 4,381 gals.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.—Canada, 47,057 lbs.; Hongkong, 540 lbs.; total, 47,597 lbs.

ALL OTHER CANNED OR PRESERVED MEATS.—Argentina, 1,444,828 lbs.; Canada, 348,764 lbs.; Uruguay, 9,888 lbs.; total, 1,803,480 lbs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f.o.b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs. ave., 26¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26¢. **Sweet pickled:** 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25¾¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25¾¢.

Skinned Hams—Green: 14@16 lbs. ave., 27¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27½¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 27¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 27¢. **Sweet Pickled:** 14@16 lbs. ave., 27½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27½¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 27¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 27¢.

Picnic Hams—Green: 4@6 lbs. ave., 19½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½¢. **Sweet pickled:** 4@6 lbs. ave., 19½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6@8 lbs. ave., 32¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 31¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28¢. **Sweet pickled:** 6@8 lbs. ave., 31¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 7, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows:

Pork loins, 32@33¢; **green hams,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 30¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28¢; **green clear bellies,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 31¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30¢; **green rib bellies,** 10@12 lbs. ave., 30¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29¢; **S. P. clear bellies,** 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 29¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28½¢; **S. P. rib bellies,** 10@12 lbs. ave., 28¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28¢; **S. P. hams,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 29¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30¢; **city steam lard,** 26¢. nom.; **city dressed hogs,** 24½¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: **Pork loins,** 8@10 lbs. ave., 27¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¢; **skinned shoulders,** 24¢; **boneless butts,** 28¢; **Boston butts,** 25¢; **lean trimmings,** 20¢; **regular trimmings,** 15¢; **spare ribs,** 16¢; **neck ribs,** 6¢; **kidneys,** 10¢; **tails,** 10¢; **snouts,** 6¢; **livers,** 2¢; **pig tongues,** 17¢.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the month of January, 1919, are just now reported by the United States Customs Service as follows:

BEEF, PICKLED.—Barbados, 1,200 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 4,531 lbs.; Belgium, 4,060,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,097 lbs.; Brazil, 3,306 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 624 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,800 lbs.; Colombia, 600 lbs.; Cuba, 5,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,700 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 73,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,600 lbs.; England, 82,500 lbs.; France, 30,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 125,750 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,944 lbs.; Haiti, 36,200 lbs.; Italy, 773,872 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 188,400 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,900 lbs.; total, 5,424,524 lbs.

BEEF, FRESH.—Bermuda, 105,814 lbs.; England, 14,985,195 lbs.; Italy, 509,255 lbs.; total, 15,600,264 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—England, 1,358,831 lbs.; Greece, 629,330 lbs.; Newfoundland, 49,400 lbs.; Switzerland, 2,663,300 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 1,000 lbs.; total, 4,701,921 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Argentina, 600 lbs.; Barbados, 30,400 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 21,666 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,440 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 46,705 lbs.; Cuba, 7,200 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,150 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 15 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 24,085 lbs.; French West Indies, 25,875 lbs.; Haiti, 1,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 15,400 lbs.; Panama, 40,000 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 2,500 lbs.; total, 243,091 lbs.

TALLOW.—British Guiana, 3,647 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,871 lbs.; Cuba, 404 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 400 lbs.; Peru, 900 lbs.; Mexico, 18,750 lbs.; San Domingo, 450 lbs.; Sweden, 337,063 lbs.; total, 369,285 lbs.

CANNED BEEF.—Belgian Kongo, 2,747 lbs.; Belgium, 450,184 lbs.; Bermuda, 852 lbs.; British Guiana, 720 lbs.; British South Africa, 713 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 908 lbs.; Cuba, 572 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 402 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,032 lbs.; France, 105,000 lbs.; French Africa, 36 lbs.; French West Indies, 270 lbs.; Haiti, 50 lbs.; Italy, 7,992,098 lbs.; Mexico, 1,668 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,200 lbs.; Panama, 368 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 720 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,093 lbs.; Sweden, 3,767,680 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 180 lbs.; Venezuela, 975 lbs.; total, 12,338,666 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the month of January, 1919, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

BACON.—Belgium, 7,372,364 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 14,621 lbs.; Barbados, 12,979 lbs.;

CEYLON and COCHIN COCOANUT OIL

IN BARRELS

PROMPT DELIVERY

TALLOW, GREASE and ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

:-

New York City

Bermuda, 8,919 lbs.; British Guiana, 18 lbs.; British India, 641 lbs.; British West Africa, 731 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,365 lbs.; Colombia, 375 lbs.; Cuba, 514,310 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 70 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 217 lbs.; England, 29,675,815 lbs.; France, 23,024,880 lbs.; French Africa, 3,280 lbs.; French West Indies, 36 lbs.; Haiti, 65 lbs.; Italy, 9,080,682 lbs.; Jamaica, 305 lbs.; Liberia, 528 lbs.; Mexico, 2,780 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,800 lbs.; Norway, 3,025,223 lbs.; Panama, 336 lbs.; Peru, 400 lbs.; San Domingo, 705 lbs.; Scotland, 345,305 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 900 lbs.; Uruguay, 50 lbs.; Venezuela, 245 lbs.; total, 73,096,915 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, CURED.—Barbados, 8,300 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 33,501 lbs.; Belgium, 5,688,624 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,127 lbs.; Brazil, 1,184 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,332 lbs.; British West Africa, 234 lbs.; British West Indies, 20,735 lbs.; Colombia, 1,070 lbs.; Cuba, 488,275 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,456 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 353 lbs.; England, 15,453,206 lbs.; France, 11,637,371 lbs.; French Africa, 4,201 lbs.; French Guiana, 13,863 lbs.;

French West Indies, 10,153 lbs.; Haiti, 1,900 lbs.; Italy, 13,127,321 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,653 lbs.; Liberia, 300 lbs.; Mexico, 13,941 lbs.; Norway, 413,248 lbs.; Newfoundland, 13,299 lbs.; Panama, 1,604 lbs.; Peru, 990 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 340 lbs.; Salvador, 217 lbs.; San Domingo, 20,170 lbs.; Scotland, 401,145 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 9,750 lbs.; Venezuela, 14,950 lbs.; total, 47,404,813 lbs.

LARD.—Barbados, 13,519 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 29,594 lbs.; Belgium, 8,660,099 lbs.; Bolivia, 5,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 16,570 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,208 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,300 lbs.; Chile, 100,000 lbs.; Colombia, 3,600 lbs.; Cuba, 297,990 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,488 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 500 lbs.; England, 4,328,748 lbs.; France, 982,201 lbs.; French Africa, 3,300 lbs.; French Guiana, 37,900 lbs.; French West Indies, 73,530 lbs.; Haiti, 114,408 lbs.; Liberia, 56 lbs.; Mexico, 26,680 lbs.; Norway, 28 lbs.; Peru, 50,000 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 125 lbs.; San Domingo, 22,509 lbs.; Scotland, 392,000 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 500 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,500 lbs.; total, 15,171,973 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Newfoundland, 43,700 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Bermuda, 1,828 lbs.; Cuba, 10,000 lbs.; Sweden, 1,678,880 lbs.; total, 1,690,708 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Argentina, 520 gals.; Australia, 500 gals.; Brazil, 604 gals.; British East Indies, 105 gals.; British Guiana, 510 gals.; British West Indies, 57 gals.; Cuba, 350 gals.; England, 10,000 gals.; French West Indies, 120 gals.; Peru, 150 gals.; total, 13,916 gals.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Argentina, 350 lbs.; Barbados, 12,297 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 12,244 lbs.; Belgium, 2,274,412 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 115,794 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 58,800 lbs.; Chile, 51,500 lbs.; Cuba, 478,195 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 15,870 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,560 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 39,605 lbs.; England, 60,000 lbs.; French Africa, 2,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 187,341 lbs.; Haiti, 316,303 lbs.; Jamaica, 19,530 lbs.; Mexico, 9,100 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,016 lbs.; Panama, 6,520 lbs.; Peru, 4,400 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 76 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 138,815 lbs.; total, 3,813,528 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 17,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 15,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 35,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 41,500 lbs.; Cuba, 35,600 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 8,300 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 10,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 49,800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,750 lbs.; France, 99,218 lbs.; French Guiana, 15,350 lbs.; French West Indies, 34,270 lbs.; Haiti, 35,550 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,700 lbs.; Liberia, 200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 290,000 lbs.; Panama, 1,900 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,200 lbs.; Scotland, 20,000 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 29,650 lbs.; total, 753,588 lbs.

PORK, CANNED.—Barbados, 168 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 907 lbs.; Bermuda, 12 lbs.; British South Africa, 263 lbs.; British West Indies, 679 lbs.; Colombia, 584 lbs.; Cuba, 4,083 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 53 lbs.; France, 97,650 lbs.; Haiti, 118 lbs.; Italy, 50,400 lbs.; Mexico, 1,692 lbs.; New Zealand, 70 lbs.; Panama, 3,000 lbs.; Peru, 60 lbs.; Venezuela, 54 lbs.; total, 159,797 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 165 lbs.; Belgian Kongo, 6,876 lbs.; Bermuda, 919 lbs.; British East Indies, 600 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,457 lbs.; British India, 26 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,448 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,292 lbs.; Chile, 378 lbs.; Colombia, 108 lbs.; Cuba, 6,550 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 777 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 999 lbs.; France, 36,110 lbs.; French Africa, 12 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,180 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,235 lbs.; Haiti, 2,002 lbs.; Liberia, 48 lbs.; Mexico, 150 lbs.; Peru, 2,533 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 1,500 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 780 lbs.; Salvador, 12 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,376 lbs.; Venezuela, 6,720 lbs.; total, 82,443 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Belgian Kongo, 846 lbs.; Bermuda, 926 lbs.; British East Africa, 192 lbs.; British India, 168 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,336 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,386 lbs.; Chile, 60 lbs.; Colombia, 660 lbs.; Cuba, 22,369 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 721 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,480 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,218 lbs.; France, 66,715 lbs.; French Africa, 100 lbs.; French Guiana, 5,790 lbs.; French West Indies, 828 lbs.; Haiti, 1,110 lbs.; Jamaica, 67 lbs.; Mexico, 220 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,050 lbs.; Panama, 200 lbs.; San Domingo, 16,112 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 120 lbs.; Venezuela, 812 lbs.; total, 129,586 lbs.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York for the month of January, 1919, are reported by the customs authorities as follows:

COCOANUT OIL.—Dutch East Indies, 1,941,127 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 232,803 lbs.; Spain, 150 lbs.; total, 2,174,080 lbs.

CHINESE NUT OIL.—China, 49,795 gals.

PALM OIL.—British West Africa, 905,983 lbs.; Liberia, 1,198,773 lbs.; total, 2,104,756 lbs.

COCOANUT MEAT.—British Guiana, 29,566 lbs.; British Honduras, 91,204 lbs.; Jamaica, 85,269 lbs.; Panama, 8,595 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 1,120,000 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 189,200 lbs.; total, 1,523,834 lbs.

ROGERS BROWN & Co

HOGG BLDG. SEATTLE WASH. CABLE "ROGBRO"

New York



Chicago
Los Angeles
San Francisco

Kobe, Japan
Shanghai, China
Darien, Manchuria

WHEN YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

Peanut Oil Cocoanut Oil Soya Bean Oil
Sesame Seed Oil
Oil Seeds Beans Peas
Vegetable Tallows

Consult with us. We will
be glad to place the facilities
of our organization at
your service.



VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Unsettled—Prices Easier—Pressure of Coconut and Copra—Soya Bean Heavy—Some Export Business—Uncertainty as to Effect of Destabilized Hogs.

The situation in the oil markets has been rather adverse to values during the past week, particularly in regard to imported oils, and there has been some easing in the markets, especially on coconut and copra, and also to some extent on soya-bean. The pressure of copra on the Coast has been pronounced, and sales have been reported at concessions, while there has also been evidence of considerable pressure of coconut oil.

The effect of this has been to bring pressure on all the markets of the country, and create a somewhat unsettled feeling as to the general oil situation. The fact that copra and coconut oil are being offered at such relatively low prices on the Coast is rather disappointing, in view of the previous reports that there had been large shipments of these commodities direct from the Far East to western Europe, but it is evident that the shipments have not been of the volume anticipated, and that there has been continuation of pressure on the American markets.

A little relief has taken place through the

development of some export business. Sales amounting to about 10,000 bbls. of oils have been reported recently for export, and this has had a somewhat reassuring influence, but the total purchases for shipment have not aggregated as much as was hoped, and the position of the market is still quite undetermined in this respect.

The situation was complicated the middle of the week by the announcement from Washington that the War Trade Board had taken action regarding the exports of hog products, which would throw open the entire hog question, and destabilize the price of hogs. What effect this will have on the vegetable fat situation is a very distinct problem. For some time past it has been believed that the position of cottonseed oil depended to a very large extent on the action of the lard market. If the action of the lard market under the destabilization of hog prices should be to bring about any considerable decline in lard, it would be reflected immediately in the cottonseed oil market, and cause a destabilization of cottonseed oil and possibly a throwing open of the entire cottonseed oil market. The developments which may come in regard to this are extremely interesting.

It is not believed that compound lard can be maintained in price and a large enough distribution continued to take care of the supplies of oil in the country if there is break in the price of lard. The fact that cottonseed oil and lard have been in a particular price position by themselves, owing

to the stabilization of both, has naturally had a direct influence, one on the other. The fact that lard was high and stabilized had an effect on cottonseed oil, and the fact that cottonseed and cottonseed products were stabilized had an effect on lard. With the support removed from lard, it is believed by many in the trade that it will be practically impossible to continue the stabilization of oil.

In regard to this the question is quite interesting, and the problems far-reaching. Reports have been insistent from the South for some time past that the crushers were not buying the seed nor the refiners buying the oil from the crushers, resulting in the probability that considerable seed would remain uncrushed, and that some oil might not be utilized after being crushed, on account of the uncertainty.

It was feared that there would not be enough demand at the prices prevailing to result in a distribution of the oil before the new crop was available. In this respect, of course, the cottonseed oil market is quite peculiar, and different from the animal fat market; the bulk of the cottonseed comes on the market and is crushed within a comparatively few months, and sellers and distributors must buy and care for practically six months' supply of oil at about this time, in order to meet the requirements for the rest of the year. If there is distinct uncertainty as to what may occur the balance of the crop year, there is naturally a distinct unwillingness to assume this responsibility with no future market open in which forward contracts can be hedged.

In this respect the question of a future

The
American
Cotton
Oil
Co.



65 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

SUPREME WHITE
BUTTER OIL
UNION YELLOW
BUTTER OIL
UNION SALAD OIL
A C O WHITE OIL

REFINERIES AT:

Providence, R. I.
Guttenberg, N. J.
Cincinnati, O.
Chicago, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Gretna, La.

LAW & COMPANY, Inc.

FORMERLY

THE PICARD-LAW CO.

Consulting, Analytical, Engineering

Chemists

AND

Bacteriologists**Expert Vegetable Oil
Chemists**

AND SPECIALISTS IN ANALYSIS OF
CATTLE FEEDS
PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS
FERTILIZERS
FUEL, LUBRICATING OILS
AND BOILER WATERS

Main Laboratories: Carolina Branch:
Atlanta, Ga. Wilmington, N. C.

market is brought directly before the trade, and is of vast importance at present. With an open future market, where the cash market could be hedged by a short sale of the future, there would be removed from the hands of the merchants the uncertainty as to the question of possible loss in carrying the balance of the oil. Of course, with a decline in the market some one suffers a loss, but that, through the future market, is distributed in small lots through the trade, and there is no crushing loss, such as might take place in the case of a distributor buying a large quantity of spot oil, and suffering a five or ten cent per pound decline. A future market in that respect acts like an insurance proposition. The losses made by the speculators and by the trade through the dealings in futures when they occur are like the premium paid on insurance, while the protection for the individual is that the spot holder of cash oil does not suffer the individual loss of a complete elimination of the value of his property, or partial value.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The spot market is quiet and nominally unchanged. On the coast the tone is easier with sellers' tanks quoted at 9½c. asked, prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 12@13c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was again dull with consuming demand quiet. Domestic crude is quoted at 16c. asked buyers' tanks f.o.b. mill. Oriental oil is quoted at 14c. in sellers' tanks prompt shipment.

CORN OIL.—Crude oil is dull and nominal, but refined continues in fair demand. Crude is quoted at 13c. nominal, in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is dull and easy. Stocks are large and consuming demand slow. The market on the Coast is quiet, with Ceylon in buyers' tanks about 10¼c. Ceylon dom., 13¼@14c., and Cochin dom., bbls., 16¼@16½c., nominal.

PALM OIL.—The market is heavy with little inquiry. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 18@20c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14½c., in bbls.; Niger, 16@18c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SLOAN IN COMMISSION FIELD

James Sloan, one of the best-known cotton oil mill men in the South, has joined the forces of the Young Commission Company, and will be in charge of the Memphis offices. Mr. Sloan is well known in all the departments of the trade. The Chicago office of this company has been put in charge of Mr. H. H. Sims.



The high excellence of our

“Buttercup” and “Snowflake”

**PEANUT AND COTTONSEED OILS**

has been long recognized by the trade.

Shipped in barrels and our own tank-cars—
or in tins, to suit our customers' convenience.

MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CORPORATION

(ESTABLISHED 1837)

(Sole Distributors for the Edible Oil Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.)

1303 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.

136 Liberty St., New York City

Boston Chicago Philadelphia Cleveland Cincinnati Seattle San Francisco

TO CONTINUE HEFLIN BUSINESS.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of the late R. L. Heflin, who died February 4, the cottonseed products export business at Galveston, Tex., that had borne his name will be continued as R. L. Heflin, Incorporated.

George H. Gymer, who has been with Mr. Heflin for twenty-five years, for the past sixteen years as manager, has been elected president and general manager, and E. A. Heflin, son of the deceased, as secretary and treasurer.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY

Crushers and Refiners of Cottonseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oils

SNOWDRIFT

Scoco and Kneedit
—vegetable shortenings

Wesson Oil

“77” CHOICE SALAD OIL “44” CHOICE BUTTER OIL
“88” CHOICE WHITE OIL “22” YELLOW COOKING OIL

Crude Mills throughout the Cotton States, Refineries and Plants at
Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, Chicago, Bayonne
New York City Office at 120 Broadway

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: IVORYDALE, G.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.
MACON, GA.

General Offices:
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Cable Address: “Procter”

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building, NEW YORK CITY

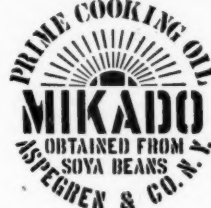
SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP., PORTSMOUTH, VA., AND GULF & VALLEY COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CHOICE DEODORIZED WHITE

PEANUT OIL



Crude or Refined
Cotton Seed Oil
Suitable for all purposes.



We carry a stock of all grades in all the principal cities of the East

OUTLET FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Following the conference at Washington of all interests connected with the cottonseed products industry, at which an agreement was made for stabilization of these markets at least until the end of the present crop season, the government carried out its part of the agreement in an effort to open up the way for the exportation of cottonseed oil and products, as is evidenced by the following statement sent to all those in attendance at the conference. This statement, signed by Robert E. Cranston of the U. S. Food Administration, was as follows:

At your request the following cablegram was sent to Mr. Hoover at Paris:

"Representatives of all cotton-producing states, planters, seed dealers, ginner, crude cottonseed oil mills, refiners, lard substitute manufacturers, wholesale distributors, and all Cotton States Food Administrators, in meeting here today, respectfully urge every possible effort be made to permit free exportation of cottonseed oil products.

"Situation is serious. Approximately one-quarter of seed crop unsold in hands of planters, this seed will deteriorate rapidly, account planters not having proper housing facilities, and unless marketed soon will be used for fertilizer and other purposes at great loss in value. Fully one-quarter crop in hands crude oil mills, either as oil or seed. Refiners have large stocks of oil and are unable to continue buying unless get very much greater export outlet. Situation is further seriously complicated by heavy importations of foreign edible oils, these importations past twelve months about four times greater than corresponding pre-war period.

"Unless prompt relief given entire cotton seed stabilization plan in danger. If stabilization plan not carried out planters will incur enormous losses and many mills face ruin.

"In addition to necessity for greater export outlet for cottonseed oil and products, temporary embargo should be placed against importation of foreign oils until present situation is relieved."

In reply to the above Mr. Hoover cabled as follows:

"Please advise interested parties that I have transmitted their message to our representative on Blockade Council with the following: 'I cannot too strongly impress upon you the extreme danger of the situation to our producers throughout the South. I have, of course, been emphasizing this matter in connection with the relaxation of the blockade for the last two months. Not only is there a market for these products in the neutrals and other countries of Europe, but they are vitally needed for necessary food supply of these people.

"The shortage of dairy products and margarine in Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland would be instantly relieved by the free importation of cottonseed meal and oil. The increased production in these countries which would quickly take place would greatly relieve the shortage in all other parts of Europe. The price of two dollars a pound for butter in France would be soon remedied by importation from these countries.

"The maintenance of the acute restriction of the blockade against neutrals in the fear that some leakage might take place into Germany is doing infinitely more harm than if such leakage took place, and this is no better illustrated than by the fact that the Supreme War Council has already granted Germany the right to import fats. Do not think I am ignorant of the effort you are continually making to lift these restrictions, but this message may further emphasize to you its urgent necessity."

STABILIZE GEORGIA HULL PRICE.

A meeting of the members of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Georgia was held in Atlanta on February 25 to discuss the subject of cottonseed hulls, and to take steps to prevent the breaking down of the stabilized price. After a thorough discussion of the subject the meeting passed two resolutions, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Federal Food Administrators for Georgia be urged to request the United States Food Administration at Washington to issue an embargo on the shipment of cottonseed hulls into the State of Georgia

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

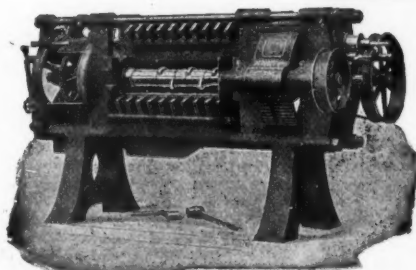
The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

THE ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER

A New Departure in the Oil Pressing Business

Can be used for COTTON SEED, PEANUT or SOYA BEAN Pressing



The Anderson Oil Expeller.

BETTER THAN HYDRAULIC PRESS

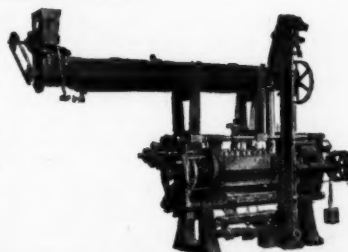
because of

1. Superior quality of oil and cake or meal.
2. Great saving in cost of production.
3. Greater simplicity in method of manufacturing.

Manufactured by

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.



Side Drive Oil Expeller, With Foots Elevator and Tempering Apparatus.

at a price less than \$16 per ton loose and \$19.50 per ton sacked.

"Resolved, That the State Food Administrator be requested to ask the Federal Food Administration at Washington to stabilize the price of cottonseed hulls in the state of Georgia at \$16 per ton loose and \$19.50 per ton sacked, f.o.b. points of production, and to so notify the trades."

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

(Continued from page 21.)

accumulated against submarine activity, and also the difficulty of getting tonnage. The months which have elapsed since the signing of the armistice have enabled a very large distribution abroad, particularly in the Allied countries, where the conditions have been made more favorable for distribution by the removal of restrictions on consumption. Up to the end of December the exports for six months had increased about 640,000,000 lbs. over the corresponding six months for the preceding year, and there had been an increase in domestic distribution of over 500,000,000 lbs., so that the increase in domestic and foreign exports for the six months had been the equivalent of the product of about 8,000,000 hogs in excess of the preceding year.

Packing is being continued on quite a large scale, due to the large supply of hogs in the country, and to the steady movement to market. Apprehension has prevailed that there might be a drop in the hog price, which has naturally had considerable influence in the merchandizing by the country. Now that the price has been destabilized, it is thought that there may be an increase in the movement of hogs. The packing for the past week was 926,000 compared with 871,000 last year; this increase is comparatively moderate, and such an increase could be readily taken care of.

The packing operations for the past year at Chicago have been made public, and the

figures are extremely interesting. There has been an increase in the pack, in round numbers, of 2,000,000 hogs, while the average weight of the live hogs increased 17½ lbs. for the year over the previous year, and the average yield of lard was 32.6 lbs., an increase of 1.7 lbs. The average cost per 100 lbs. was \$17.41 against \$16.21 a year ago. The amount of lard produced increased 222,000 tcs. over the preceding year, and the total amount of product increased 393,000,000 lbs. The comparative figures for the full year follow:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Hogs slaughtered, No.....	8,360,000	6,309,000
Average weight, lbs.....	233.5	216.0
Average yield of lard, lbs....	32.6	30.9
Average cost per hog.....	\$40.63	\$35.02
Average cost per 100 lbs....	\$17.41	\$16.21
Total cost	\$339,676,000	\$220,954,000
Pork and sides made, lbs....	655,000,000	467,000,000
Hams made, lbs.....	243,000,000	178,000,000
Shoulders and spicules, lbs..	195,000,000	135,000,000
Lard produced, lbs.....	273,000,000	195,000,000
Lard, equal tierces.....	779,000	557,000
Total products made, lbs.1,366,000,000		973,000,000

The monthly statement of Chicago provision stocks, with comparisons, is as follows:

	Feb. 28, 1919.	Jan. 31, 1919.	Feb. 28, 1918.
Pork, new, bbls....	1,364	1,892	1,529
Pork, old, bbls....	2,676	2,046	....
Pork, other, bbls....	32,795	39,401	39,819
Lard, new, lbs....	15,184,476	23,246,079	6,837,041
Lard, old, lbs....	4,089,261	5,896,722	4,980,618
Lard, other, lbs....	16,339,192	23,311,402	8,761,732
Short ribs, lbs....	402,679	1,223,498	9,948,624
Total meats, lbs....	149,039,381	148,960,128	174,805,663
All products, lbs....	181,648,000	208,650,000	202,951,000

BEEF.—Market dull, but firm. Mess, \$35 @36; packer, \$37@38; family, \$40@42; East India, \$62@64.

LARD.—The market was firm with a quiet trade. Quoted: City, 26@26¼c, nom.; Continental, \$28.75; South American, \$28.90; Brazilian kegs, \$29.90; compounds, 23@24¼c.

PORK.—The market locally is dull. Quoted: Mess, \$50, nominal; clear, \$44@52, and family, \$53@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending March 1, 1919, are reported as follows:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.	Week Ended Mar. 2, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Mar. 1, 1919.
United Kingdom..	.....	.....	270
Continent	115	.....	1,597
So. & Cen. Am....	.....	17	3,053
West Indies	95	331	5,358
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	83	3,277
Other countries ..	.....	25	142
Total	210	456	13,697

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	6,585,000	14,311,000	195,208,000
Continent	39,132,000	6,918,000	323,628,000
So. & Cen. Am....	.....	5,000	323,000
West Indies .....	.....	209,000	1,869,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	.....	152,000
Other countries ..	.....	151,000	96,000
Total	45,717,000	21,585,000	524,276,000

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	1,842,000	7,002,000	71,190,000
Continent	19,272,000	.....	99,357,000
So. & Cen. Am....	.....	4,000	4,029,000
West Indies	170,000	227,000	3,276,000
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	.....	207,000
Other countries ..	.....	11,000	80,000
Total	21,284,000	7,244,000	178,139,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	115	39,130,000	11,670,000
Portland, Me. ...	.....	909,000	.....
Boston .....	.....	2,295,000	148,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	2,532,000
Baltimore .....	.....	2,000	6,046,000
New Orleans	95	.....	170,000
St. John, N. B. ...	.....	3,381,000	718,000
Total week	210	45,717,000	21,284,000
Previous week .....	.....	45,962,000	18,821,000
Two weeks ago..	481	50,989,000	18,910,000
Cor. week, 1918..	456	21,585,000	7,244,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '18, to Mar. 1, '19.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	2,739,000	1,619,000	1,121,000
Bacon and Hams, lbs.	524,276,000	184,084,000	340,192,000
Lard, lbs.	178,139,000	77,088,000	101,051,000

MITSUI & CO., LTD.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

Offices in Every Important City in the World

DIRECT IMPORTERS FROM

JAPAN OIL

SOYA BEAN OIL
PEANUT OIL
COCOANUT OIL
RAPESEED OIL
CHINA WOOD OIL
JAPAN VEG. WAX
CHINESE VEG. TALLOW
WHITE GREEN
CHINESE ANIMAL TALLOW

RICE

SIAM GARDEN RICE
SIAM RICE NO. 1
SIAM USUAL RICE
SAIGON RICE NO. 1
SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
RANGOON SQ. RICE

CHINA BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MURONGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
SHIOMARU—MARROW
SOYA
RANGOON WHITE



INDIA PRODUCE

EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
DRIED GINGER
CASSIA
MUSTARD SEED
SESAME SEED
POPPY SEED
AJOWAN SEED
POTATO FLOUR
TAPIOCA FLOUR
BEAN FLOUR
RICE FLOUR
PEANUTS—
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED
WALNUTS
BEAN CAKE
CRAB MEAT
DRIED FISH
CANNED FISH

MITSUI & CO., LIMITED

65 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

TEL. BOWLING GREEN 7520

OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 7, 1919.—Market strong; prime Western, \$26.40@26.60; Middle West, \$26.30@26.40; city steam, 26c. nominal; refined Continent, \$28.75; South American, \$28.90; Brazil, kegs, \$29.90; compound, 23@24 1/4c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 7, 1919.—Copra fabrique, — fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, March 7, 1919.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s. 6d.; picnic, 119s. 6d.; hams, long, 173s. 9d.; American cut, 171s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 148s. 3d.; long clear, 183s. 9d.; short back, 183s. 9d.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 156s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 157s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were strong with hogs, grains and reports of further large export buying.

Tallow.

Market quiet and about steady. City special loose quoted at 9c. asked.

Oleo Stearine.

Market dull and easy. Oleo quoted at 12 1/2c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 7.—Hog receipts estimated 35,000. Left over, 1,647. Markets steady; \$18.60 paid. Cattle receipts, 5,000; sheep, 6,000.

Buffalo, March 7.—Hogs higher; on sale, 3,200, at \$19.15@19.25.

Kansas City, March 7.—Hogs steady, at \$16.50@18.20.

St. Joseph, March 7.—Hogs strong, at \$17@18.25.

Louisville, March 7.—Hogs steady, at \$18.25.

Sioux City, March 7.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75@17.65.

Indianapolis, March 7.—Hogs steady, at \$18.25@18.75.

Omaha, March 7.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75@17.80.

Cleveland, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$18.80@19.10.

Detroit, March 7.—Hogs, no market.

OIL MILL MACHINERY EXHIBITS

The Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will hold its annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., on June 4, 5 and 6. It will be a joint convention with the Oil Mill Superintendents' Exhibitors Association, and both the convention and the machinery exhibit will be held at the City Auditorium in Atlanta. It is expected that the meeting will be very largely attended, and the exhibits of more than usual interest, in view of changing conditions in the industry.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 1, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,951	40,800	15,934
Swift & Co.	5,855	36,200	16,295
Morris & Co.	4,848	17,500	9,594
Wilson & Co.	6,128	23,400	6,219
Anglo-American Provision Co.	599	14,100	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,532	20,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,323	...	...
Brennan Packing Co.	8,000	hogs; Miller & Hart,	...
4,700	hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co.,	11,000	hogs;
Western Packing & Provision Co.,	7,300	hogs; Roberts	...
& Oake, 6,300	hogs; Independent Packing Co.,	8,900	hogs; others,
22,000	hogs.	...	...

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,383	21,770	4,974
Fowler Packing Co.	...	...	...
Wilson & Co.	4,034	16,451	4,691
Swift & Co.	3,986	16,823	5,773
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,062	9,324	3,473
Morris & Co.	4,666	13,415	3,096
Others	960	757	46

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,436	15,804	4,878
Swift & Co.	6,070	20,807	9,812
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,647	19,643	11,584
Armour & Co.	4,582	25,456	10,585
Swartz & Co.	...	3,044	...
J. W. Murphy	...	17,143	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 274 cattle; Higgins Packing Co., 121 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 63 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 21 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 755 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 80 cattle.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports of The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 1, 1919:

CATTLE.

Chicago	38,146
Kansas City	24,226
Omaha	18,668
St. Louis	11,100
St. Joseph	7,164
Cudahy	925
Sioux City	3,415
South St. Paul	7,146
Fort Worth	2,657
Indianapolis	3,299
New York and Jersey City	10,441
Philadelphia	2,102
Oklahoma City	3,546
Milwaukee	1,478
Cincinnati	4,010

HOGS.

Chicago	225,118
Kansas City	85,507
Omaha	87,860
St. Louis	70,000
St. Joseph	52,172
Sioux City	36,503
Cudahy	22,426
Cedar Rapids	15,835
Ottumwa	12,317
South St. Paul	45,744
Fort Worth	20,871
Indianapolis	32,020
New York and Jersey City	28,209
Philadelphia	6,250
Oklahoma City	8,108
Milwaukee	14,463
Cincinnati	18,552

SHEEP.

Chicago	50,750
Kansas City	22,287
Omaha	31,573
St. Louis	3,900
St. Joseph	17,094
Cudahy	324
Sioux City	3,987
South St. Paul	4,316
Fort Worth	47
Indianapolis	1,035
New York and Jersey City	23,567
Philadelphia	2,751
Oklahoma City	200
Milwaukee	190
Cincinnati	300

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 7, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 28,458 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 67,860 quarters; to the Continent, 128,515 quarters; on orders, nothing.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,060	7,778	...
Kansas City	240	512	...
Omaha	125	2,878	...
St. Louis	400	9,115	700
St. Joseph	100	3,000	...
Sioux City	100	2,000	200
St. Paul	800	2,000	2,300
Oklahoma City	230	550	25
Fort Worth	200	2,000	...
Milwaukee	...	3,857	...
Denver	300	500	1,200
Louisville	600	1,000	50
Detroit	...	688	...
Wichita	150	250	...
Indianapolis	300	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	600
Cincinnati	350	1,800	...
Buffalo	500	2,900	2,800
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
Portland, Oregon	28	337	1,274

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1919.

Chicago	11,000	23,583	6,000
Kansas City	8,000	11,915	9,000
Omaha	5,400	15,822	1,000
St. Louis	6,800	6,000	1,400
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,300	6,000	200
St. Paul	1,100	3,000	200
Milwaukee	...	2,448	...
Denver	2,000	1,000	2,100
Louisville	1,280	3,105	10
Detroit	...	2,100	...
Wichita	...	316	...
Indianapolis	1,500	3,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,200	8,800	2,500
Cincinnati	2,500	8,500	200
Buffalo	4,375	12,000	7,800
Cleveland	...	4,000	...
Portland, Oregon	1,387	2,167	1,285
New York	4,725	4,250	5,510

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1919.

Chicago	14,000	23,027	9,000
Kansas City	6,500	8,588	6,500
Omaha	200	12,966	11,000
St. Louis	6,500	15,280	1,200
St. Joseph	2,500	5,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,000	9,000	700
St. Paul	2,200	6,000	400
Milwaukee	...	3,962	...
Louisville	300	1,000	50
Detroit	...	1,280	...
Wichita	...	1,877	...
Indianapolis	1,100	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	200	1,589	200
Buffalo	400	2,400	1,800
Cleveland	100	1,020	100
New York	590	4,430	2,290

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919.

Chicago	6,000	41,000	7,000
Kansas City	8,000	13,500	7,500
Omaha	5,500	20,800	5,500
St. Louis	4,300	12,000	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,800	11,000	500
St. Paul	...	14,000	...
Milwaukee	...	2,743	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	1,105	...
Wichita	...	888	...
Indianapolis	...	3,000	...
Cincinnati	700	4,947	200
Buffalo	800	500	1,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	1,430	4,910	4,350

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

Chicago	11,000	22,000	13,000
Kansas City	2,000	2,500	400
Omaha	5,500	2,000	8,000
St. Louis	3,000	7,500	1,800
St. Joseph	1,000	5,790	2,000
Sioux City	1,500	10,500	8,000
St. Paul	...	4,000	...
Milwaukee	...	785	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	1,150	...
Wichita	...	1,563	...
Indianapolis	...	4,000	...
Cincinnati	600	3,231	200
Buffalo	400	1,800	1,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	840	4,126	3,270

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919.

Chicago	4,000	35,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,500	700
Omaha	2,500	17,500	2,500
St. Louis	1,000	10,500	700
St. Joseph	1,000	3,000	...
St. Paul	2,000	10,200	900
Sioux City	2,500	8,500	300
Fort Worth	1,000	2,500	...
Oklahoma City	300	500	...
Indianapolis	1,500	6,000	100
Denver	150	150	3,600

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 3, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,069	4,338	12,579	11,068
New York	2,360	2,284	8,720	17,141
Central Union	2,382	1,239	7,268	...
Totals	10,411	7,861	28,567	28,206
Totals last week	8,467	8,298	22,435	33,300

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady. A big packer sold 3,500 February heavy native steers at 27c. Light native cows are strong and wanted, while the heavies are slow. Most of the large packers are closely sold up and about the only offerings noted are for heavy native steers and cows. Prices are steady, based on recent trading. Spread native steers are quoted at 29@30c.; heavy native steers, 27c.; light native steers, 26c.; extreme light native steers, 22@23c.; heavy Texas steers, 26c.; light Texas steers, 25c.; extreme light Texas steers, 22c.; butt branded steers, 25c.; Colorado steers, 24c.; heavy native cows, 25@26c.; light native cows, 23c.; branded cows, 22c.; native bulls, 20@20½c., and branded bulls, 17½@18c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet. Offerings are not large. General conditions are practically unchanged. Hides are coming in rather freely, but accumulations so far are not large. Local buyers are not interested in current receipt. Now and then a tanner is in the market when actually in need of stock. There is a little demand for light weight hides, but the heavy weights are slow and draggy. Illinois current receipt extremes are available at 22c. Extremes are nominally quoted at 21@21½c. Dealers are asking 22½@23½c. for back salting free of grub hides. Buffs are quiet and are quoted at 19@20c. Heavy steers are slow at 21@21½c. Heavy cows, 20@20½c. Bulls at 15@16c. Branded hides, 16@16½c. All weight hides are quoted at 18@18½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—The market continues quiet. Dealers report that receipts are light and slow in coming in. There is a good demand for light weight hides, but buyers are not interested in heavy weights, and few bids are made. Dealers claim they have little stock to offer. Last reported trading in all weight hides was made at 18½c. Extremes are nominally quoted at 21@21½c.; buff at 19@20c.; heavy cows, 20@20½c.; heavy steers, 21@21½c.; bulls at 15@16c. Calfskins are in small supply. Straight countries are quoted at 32@35c., according to lots. Light calf at \$2.50@2.75. Deacons at \$2.30@2.55. Kipskins quoted at 28@32c., according to lots. Horsehides are quiet. Countries are offered at \$7@8. Mixed cities and countries are at \$8@8.75. City renderers' at \$8.50@9.25.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Few offerings are noted and no recent sales have been made. Last trading in February-March packer skins was at 50c. First salted local city calfskins are quoted at 45@50c.; inside nearer buyers' views, but outside is what sellers are talking. Mixed outside cities and countries are quoted at 34@40c. Countries alone are quoted at 32@35c.,

according to lots. Deacons are quoted at \$2.30@2.55, and light calf at \$2.50@2.75. Kipskins slow, with country run of skins quoted at 28@32c. asked. Packer skins, 38@40c. nominal.

SHEEPSKINS.—The general tone of the market is steady, with few sales being reported made. Offerings of good quality domestics are quoted as follows: Packer sheep and lamb, \$3.50@3.70; country sheep and lamb, \$2@3; outside city and country packer skins, \$3@3½; dry Montana butcher pelts, 35@40c.; dry Colorado butcher pelts, 30@32c.; Mexicans, 23@28c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues to remain passive, with no trading transpiring. Inquiries continue to be noted, but thus far packers have been unable to nurse them into business, mainly on account of the difference in price. There are some reports emanating from the West which state that sales have been made of light native cows at a very low figure, but after examination no truth can be attached to this report, as none of the nearby holders admit doing any business as yet in February forward hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A little activity was noted in this market both for current and back salting hides. Middle West hides have been active with a sale of a car last fall extremes, free of grubs, noted at 23½c. Sales were also made in several cars Chicago buff at 19c. and extremes at 20½c. These hides are already for delivery. A sale was effected of a car choice grub free Middle West extremes at 22½c. Heavier weight hides such as buff, heavy cows and heavy steers are not attracting much attention, although dealers' ideas have not lowered. New York State, New England, etc., all weight hides are steady at 18½@20c. asked selected as to seller, with some small lots going at the inside figure. Southern are not displaying much activity with Northern Southern extremes quoted at 21c. with the other sections proportionately lower. All weight Northern Southern quoted at 18½@20c. Canadians are slow with many offerings but few sales.

CALFSKINS.—Some further activity noted, with sales reported by a New York producer of a couple cars New York city skins at \$4.40, \$5.40, \$6.40, with kips at \$7 for 12@17 lbs. Market has been ruling steady at these figures at which several sales have been made as previously mentioned. The above skins were of March take-off. All the February's are sold, and it is now learned that some March skins sold at a trifle under the above figures some time ago. Outside city skins quoted at \$3.75@4, \$4.75@5 and \$5.75@6, with the inside bid and the outside asked. Country run of skins quoted at \$3.50@3.75, \$4.50@4.75 and \$5.50@6.75.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Outside of a report that about 4,000 Montevideo frigorifico steers sold at private terms, no new developments are noted at the River Plate. Large arrival of Mexicans which are unsold. Nothing in the other varieties.

HORSEHIDES.—Car Canadian horse offered \$8.50 in the West. Small lots mixed city and country selling \$8.25. City renderers' nominal around \$9.

HOW MANY HOURS DID IT COST?

A worker in an industrial plant who had been unusually successful in saving, and maintaining his family and himself in comfort at the same time, gave this explanation of how he got ahead.

"As long as I thought of prices for things merely in money, I never could save a cent, and we had very little to show for what we spent. In terms of money, anything I wanted seemed cheap.

"One day when I was going to spend a dollar foolishly, the question occurred to me, 'How many hours of good hard work did it take me to earn that dollar?' The article no longer seemed desirable and I quickly realized that at the price of two hours' work it was not cheap. Since then I have trained myself to translate prices into working time. Ten cents is 12 minutes at the mill; \$5 means a day and overtime.

"If you use this system you will be surprised to find how many things you can do without easily and how many other things are not worth the money to you. Even better pricing things in hours of work helps you to get real solid value for every cent you spend.

"I believe thoroughly that amusement and recreation are necessary to efficiency. But now before we spend for shows or what not, we decide whether the recreation or amusement contemplated would be worth the work it took to earn that fun.

"As a result many a 'foolish' quarter and dollar have gone into Thrift and War Savings Stamps, which certainly pay you full time for your work. We regard the interest as 'overtime velvet.'

"Besides, we have a better home, better clothes, better furnishings, better food, and more fun than we did before I began to spend wisely."

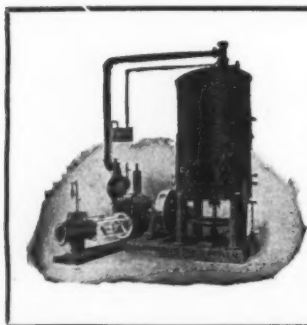
CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 6, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, 2½@3¼c. per lb.; 80 per cent. caustic soda, 3c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4@4¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1¼@2c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1½@2c. per lb.; talc, 1¼@2½c. per lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nominal, 18@20c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.75@3 per gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 14½@15c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.55@1.56 per gal.; soya bean oil, 13@13½c. per lb.; corn oil, 12@12½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmaker's 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.60@1.61½ per lb.

Prime city tallow (special), nom., 9c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, nom., 14@14½c. lb.; saponified glycerine, nom., 9½@10c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nom., 9½@10c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nom., 17½@17¾c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 7¼@7½c. per lb.



RENDERER!

Present your problems freely. They will be answered. We helped others, and can aid you.

The Wannenwetsch System

of Rendering is the most economical, is care-free, sanitary, occupies minimum space, and will net you greater profits than your present system.

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.
563 William St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, March 5.

It's a "hard to quote" cattle market. One day the trade is up and the next day it is down. Forcibly illustrating our point is the sharply higher close to the market last week, which was followed by a meagre run of 11,246 cattle on Monday of this week and a further upturn of 25@40c. per cwt., while on Tuesday with another moderate run, actual receipts in Chicago being 13,733 cattle, the bullish tone to the market faded away like a snowball in Hades and at the finish ruled a flat 50c. lower than Monday's general level of values, Wednesday's market ruling about steady at Tuesday's decline with receipts estimated at 6,000. Fat and finish is commanding a big premium. For instance, we recently sold finished long yearling steers averaging 1,196 lbs. at \$20 and prime 1,303 lb. steers are \$19.75, but the bulk of the good to choice weighty steers are going from \$17.50 @18.75; medium to good grades, \$16@17.50; fair to medium killers, \$13.50@15.50, and cheap killers \$11@13.

The trade on butcher stuff, like the steer trade, has been somewhat erratic and uneven. The yearling market is in right good shape on anything that is fat, and there is also a pretty good demand for the medium to good grades. Bologna bulls are strong because of a good Eastern shipping outlet, and the trade is also in very good shape on the good quality stock bulls and feeding bulls, which are selling all the way from 8½@10c. per lb. Fat bulls are not selling as well proportionately as the other grades, although good, fat, straight steer bulls are selling all the way from 12@13c., but the big, coarse, old bulls are the poorest sellers even if they are fat and most of them are selling from 10@11c. The calf market has been working higher with choice calves selling from \$17.50@17.75, with a few sorted lots up to 18c. Fat middle-weights and also fat heavy calves are selling as well as any time recently.

Despite more or less uncertainty among the trade over the silence which Washington maintained regarding the fixing or non-fixing of the price of hogs, we have had a rattling good market, and the very light receipts during the past week in view of the liberal furnishing of cars by the railroad administration surely looks rather favorable for the future, although, of course, the recent stormy and unfavorable weather in some sections of the country naturally had the effect of shutting off the receipts to some extent. The rapidly advancing market was largely the result of the very light supplies during the past week, and prices instead of being at the minimum as they were a week ago have advanced by leaps and bounds, and are 75c. higher than our market report in these columns a week ago. However, it looks as if the pinnacle of the trade had been reached for the time being, for on Wednesday, after the "National" put a "top" of \$18.50 on the market, the trade, which opened 25c. higher on choice grades selling from \$18.20@18.40, closed with part of the advance lost, several of the big packers staying out of the market entirely, and a good class of mixed hogs were selling at the finish from \$17.90@18.15.

Sheep house supplies continue to hold to a very moderate basis and new records are hung up daily. Wednesday morning, with receipts estimated at 6,000 head, indications up to a late hour pointed to about a steady range compared with the previous session. However, there has been an advance amounting to fully 50c. per cwt. compared with last week's close, and while it is possible that the upward trend may be temporarily checked at any time, prospects indicate that values will work to a much higher level before the close of the feeding season. Quotations: Good to prime lambs, \$19@19.50; poor to medium, \$18@18.50; culls, \$14@16; choice light yearlings, \$17.25@17.75; medium fleshed and heavy

yearlings, \$16.50@17; fair to best wethers, \$14.25@14.75; good to choice ewes, \$13@13.75; poor to medium, \$12@12.75; culls, \$7@9.50; fair to best shearing lambs, \$16.75@17.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 4.

Cattle receipts today 8,500 head, market 10@15c. higher, top on steers today \$17.25. Hog receipts today 7,000, market 15@25c. higher, top \$17.90, bulk \$17.15@17.65. Sheep receipts 6,500, market 25@50c. higher, top on lambs \$19.35, ewes \$13.50, these sales being the season's high mark.

With light receipts again today, the beef cattle market opened active at 10@15c. higher on all kinds with practically everything going on the early rounds. Very few choice steers here. A bunch of native steers topped the market today at \$17.25. Twenty-two head of Colorado pulpers averaging 1,150 lbs. brought \$16.65, while a string of Idaho steers averaging 1,119 lbs. sold for \$16.25. Butcher grades active with a strong demand, cows carrying weight selling from \$11.50@14.50. Bulls steady, with a good demand, very few of any kind here, sales ranging from \$9.50@12.50. Canner cows selling from \$6.50@7.50. Veal calves strong and active, sales ranging from \$13.25@13.75.

With only 7,000 hogs here today, buyers entered competition early and cleaned up everything at an advance of 15@25c. Top today \$17.90, mediums and butchers selling from \$17.50@17.80, lights from \$17.10@17.45, while the bulk sold from \$17.50@17.65.

Sheep receipts today 6,500, and again the market advanced 25@50c. The bulk of receipts were western lambs weighing from 88@92 lbs., these selling from \$19.15@19.35, with ewes selling from \$13.25@13.50, yearlings at \$16.50@17.50, wethers from \$14@15, stockers and feeders from \$15.50@17.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 4.

The cattle run for the week ending today is moderate, there being 22,000 in the count. Prices on all classes of stock with the exception of common light weight butcher stock are strong and generally higher. Good to choice cattle are very scarce and we are receiving no prime cattle at all. The best we are receiving ranges from \$16@17, with the most of the fair killing kind going at \$14.50@15.75. Common cattle are swinging around the \$12.75 mark. In butcher cattle the trade suffered a mean close last week and there is no noticeable degree of improvement this week. Good heifers in straight loads sold at \$13.25, but the bulk of the good ones range from \$10.50@12.50, with the mixed lots selling at the top of the class. In cow stuff the trade is very uneven, the best heavy kinds being active at good strong prices, the best ones selling up to \$13.50, with the bulk of the good ones going from \$11 to \$12.50. Cannery and cutters range from \$5.50@7.

Receipts for the week, 75,000. Regardless of the fact that the allotment system has been abandoned except on the movement of hogs from market to market, our receipts this week have not been up to expectations and the supply especially on good hogs is not quite equal to the demand. The quality is generally plain to common with only a few of the strong weight hogs available. The market is right at 25c. higher than a week ago, and the trading is active. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.75@18.20; good heavys, \$18.10@18.30; rough, \$15@16.40; light, \$17.65@18; pigs, \$12.50@16.40; bulk, \$17.75@18.15.

Sheep receipts for this week are a little less than 5,000. There is a strong demand for both muttons and lambs at the highest prices that have obtained in a number of months. Mutton ewes are quoted at \$12@13,

bucks \$9.50@10; fair to medium lambs, \$17@18, with good to choice lambs up to \$18.75. The latter figure was paid on a string of Missouri fed western lambs on Monday of this week. Strictly choice lambs with proper finish would bring \$19 or better.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, March 4.

Partly owing to rough weather and winter conditions throughout the west there has been a very decided letup in the run of cattle lately and prices have firmed very materially all along the line. Demand for desirable beef steers and good cows is very broad just at present and prices fully 50@75c. higher than they were ten days ago. Some strictly choice 1,350-pound beef sold today at \$18.75, a new high mark for the season, and bulk of the fair 1,000- to 1,200-pound steers sell around \$15.50@17. Cows and heifers are moving freely at a range of \$6.50@14.50, the fair to good butchers' beef grades going very largely at \$10@12. Veal calves are in active demand and strong at \$9@14, and bulls, stags, etc., find a broad outlet at \$7@11.

Notwithstanding the fact that the government had not fixed a minimum price for hogs up to the time this was written, the market has developed considerable strength of late, and the liberal receipts have been moving freely at strong to higher prices. Outlet is broad, both packers and shipping buyers taking hold freely, so that at no time recently has there been any difficulty in affecting a daily clearance. Weight and quality continue to demand a premium and all classes of buyers are discriminating sharply against hogs weighing around 175 pounds and under. Today, with approximately 12,500 hogs here, the market advanced fully 15@25c.; tops brought \$17.75 as against \$17.55 last Tuesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$17.10@17.15 as against \$17.10@17.40 a week ago.

Under the influence of continued light receipts of sheep lambs and the certainty of limited supplies of corn-fed stock from now on, the market has been on the upturn recently and the advance amounts to fully \$1.50 as compared with a week ago. Packers still favor the light and handy weight lambs, but have not been discriminating against the heavy lamb as sharply as they were a short time ago. There is also plenty of competition from feeder buyers for both lambs and aged stock so that the undertone to the market has been decidedly strong of late. Lambs are quoted at \$18.80@19.40, yearlings at \$16.50@17.75, wethers at \$13@14.50 and ewes at \$12@13.25.

Export Lard Half Barrels

(Standard Sizes)

Quoted for
Quick Shipment

Edwin C. Price Co.

Kansas City, Mo. Chicago, Ill.
Commerce Bldg. 1822 S. Clark St.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

North Haledon, N. J.—The Whittegg Farm, Passaic County, to deal in farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

Cooper, Tex.—E. D. Bordhead, H. Bordhead and Ed. Hendricks have incorporated the Cooper Power, Light & Ice Company. Capital, \$50,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—W. C. Baird, Louis Koelling, H. J. Baird and others have incorporated the Belle Meade Butter Co., with a capital stock of \$50,000, and will build a creamery.

Miami, Fla.—The Florida Ranch & Dairy Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The officers are: Glenn H. Curtiss, president; James Bright, vice-president and general manager; K. B. McDonald, vice-president, and H. C. Jenung, secretary and treasurer.

ICE NOTES.

Anderson, S. C.—A brick factory, 25 x 50 feet, will be built by the Evans Ice Cream Company.

Quitman, Miss.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of 20 tons will be erected by the Long-Bell Company.

St. Louis, Mo.—A cooling and packing plant will be erected by the Mussman Refrigerating Company.

Comfort, Tex.—The Comfort Ice & Milling Company, will change distilled water system to raw water ice system.

Moultrie, Ga.—The plant of the Moultrie Ice & Cold Storage Company, recently burned at a loss of \$8,000, will be rebuilt.

Paragould, Ark.—The capital stock of the

Paragould Co-operative Creamery Company has been increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Long Beach, Miss.—A cold storage warehouse will be erected by the Robert Inglis Company. Ten-ton ice plant will be installed.

Waco, Tex.—A commercial cold storage plant, capacity 150,000 cubic feet; cost \$100,000; will be established by the Geyser Ice Company.

Little Rock, Ark.—A two-story, 45 x 140 foot concrete and brick ice cream factory will be erected by the Terry Dairy Co., 1801 Scott street.

Kansas City, Mo.—A boiler room, two stories, 40 x 60 feet, will be erected by the Quality Ice & Storage Company. A. L. Williams, secretary.

Laredo, Tex.—A 50-ton compressor, belt drive, will be installed by the Consumers' Ice & Coal Company. Contract for equipment has been let.

Raleigh, N. C.—Ice cream factory of the White Ice Cream Company will be enlarged. Additional hardening rooms to store 1,000 gallons of ice cream per day will be provided.

Columbia, S. C.—A two-story and basement building, 30 x 30 feet, of reinforced concrete and to cost \$5,000, will be built by the Columbia Creamery Company, 1216 Lady street, of which W. G. Van Meter is manager.

Shelby, N. C.—An ice cream plant will be erected by the Lincoln Creamery & Ice Cream Company, formerly known as the Lincoln Creamery Company. Capital has been increased and the erection of a cold storage plant is contemplated. W. C. Kiser, president.

MINN. RETAIL BUTCHERS MEET.

The second annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Meat Dealers' Association was held at Minneapolis last week, and was largely attended. There were addresses by trade leaders and public men, the latter including Mayor Meyers of Minneapolis and various state legislators. Meat market sanitation, cooperation with the state food department, market inspection, business methods, value of organization, hides and other topics were discussed. The entertainment program was a feature, particularly the banquet, at which David E. Stiff of the National Casing Company made a big hit with his hypnotic specialty. In fact, Mr. Stiff had a good deal to do with the success of the whole meeting.

An Unbiased Opinion

No matter how large nor how small the problem confronting you in connection with your Refrigerating requirements, our entire Organization is on the job to help you.

Sound advice in the beginning has saved many a firm and individual both time and money. We often learn something ourselves thru these consultations, so we are always glad to help. With our complete line of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery, we are unbiased in our opinions. We fit the plant to your local conditions. We want every York Plant to stay sold and sell another.

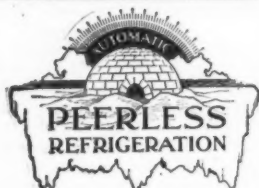
List of customers, booklet, catalog, or information of any kind on the subject of Mechanical Refrigeration is yours for the asking without cost or obligation on your part.

Write us about your requirements and your inquiry will be referred to our branch in your territory. The close personal touch is the best way to start any negotiation.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

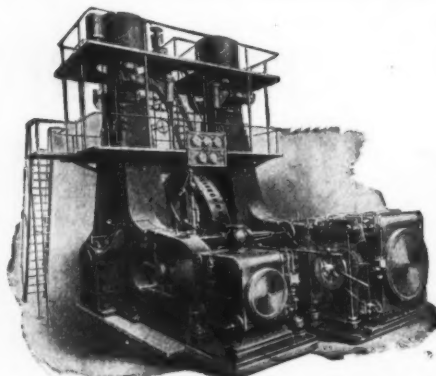
YORK, PA.



"Coldness"—24 hours a day,
365 days a year, without outside
attention of any kind.

THE PEERLESS ICE MACHINE CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON CLEVELAND



WHY not operate your
Plant with the high-
est efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what
you have been doing and
what additions you have
contemplated.

Our Engineering corps
will advise you impartially
the best type of plant for
you to install and what you
will need to reach the high-
est efficiency and lowest
costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Trick Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Baltimore, Md.

Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis, Mo.

Los Angeles, Cal.



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.

Havana—Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuis & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

CONSERVATION

OF ESSENTIAL RESOURCES HELPED TO WIN THE WAR!
AMMONIA CONSERVATION CONTRIBUTED VALUABLY TO VICTORY.

Ammonia users deserve praise for their patriotic cooperation with the Food Administration in conducting its successful Ammonia Conservation program.

For precaution, our Government will continue control of the Ammonia industry until peace is proclaimed.

Restrictions on quantities Ammonia users may purchase have been removed and questionnaires are no longer required.

The conditions of our Government agreement remain otherwise unchanged.

We are permitted and prepared to fill orders of our customers accordingly, and so invite them.

THE NATIONAL AMMONIA COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK

EXPERIENCE—CLOSE STUDY—EVER-PRESENT

CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO EXCEL—all factors of proven value—account for our today's pleasant prestige and warrant the statement that in THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PLANT IN THE WORLD, building Insulated DOORS and allied products exclusively, we are producing what we know to be THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR THE USER, and

The Universally Recognized World's Standard Doors

GREENWALD PACKING Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

"Jones" Doors were installed when plant was built, over 12 years ago, and have had absolutely no trouble with them."

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR Co., Ltd.,
Canada.

"Our Coolers and Freezers are mostly equipped with your doors. In fact we adopted it as Standard throughout our plant, as we find them substantially made and the insulation perfect. We also find the Hardware stands up better than on any other door we have seen or tried."

THE WASHINGTON MARKET,
Washington, D. C.

"The doors supplied by you, in use at both plants, have been in every way satisfactory, and we think the Jamison door is the best on the market."



OSCAR MAYER & BRO., Chicago, Ill.

"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP Co., Louisville, Ky.

"Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

GALVESTON ICE & C. S. Co.,
Galveston, Texas.

"The 27 or more doors furnished us when our plant was erected in 1913 have given perfect satisfaction in every particular. Material and workmanship in your doors come up to most severe tests."

"JAMISON" original "Jones" and "Noequal" Types of Doors

Realizing the importance of efficient refrigeration and preservation of Foodstuffs it has been strongly impressed upon our entire organization, whose services, together with our modern facilities, are being constantly utilized to capacity in most judicious handling of the large volume of business we are being favored with. Investigation will disclose the importance of your insisting upon a "JAMISON" Original "Jones" or "Noequal" Type of DOOR—Catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.


Formerly JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

P. O. Box 39, HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

In planning your export program

Consider the Package

**THE GOOD
BARREL
GROUP**



Bauer Cooperage Co.
Lawrenceburg, Ind.
The Britton Cooperage Co.
Green Bay, Wis.
Chess & Wymond Co., Inc.
Louisville, Ky.
The Chickasaw Cooperage Co.
Memphis, Tenn.
The Cleveland Cooperage Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
Hardwood Package Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
The Kimball-Tyler Co.
Baltimore, Md.
A. Knabb & Co.
Marcus Hook, Pa.
A. Knabb & Co., Warren, Pa.
Louisville Cooperage Co.
Louisville, Ky.
National Cooperage &
Woodenware Co.
Peoria, Ill.
The Ohio Cooperage Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Jos. Oker Sons Co., Cincinnati
Pekin Cooperage Co.
Ambridge Office, Ambridge, Pa.
Pioneer Coop. Co., Chicago, Ill.
M. H. Ritzwoller Cooperage Co.
Chicago, Ill.
The Rouseville Cooperage Co.
Rouseville, Pa.
H. G. Rush Coop. Co.
Oil City, Pa.
St. Louis Cooperage Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
A. M. Welti & Bro.
Cleveland, Ohio
Western Cooperage Co.
Portland, Ore.

EXPORTERS! Don't overlook the vital factor of proper packaging. Statistics show that American exporters in the past have lost profitable business because their goods were not packaged in a way that suited the particular buyer or met the hazardous transportation conditions.

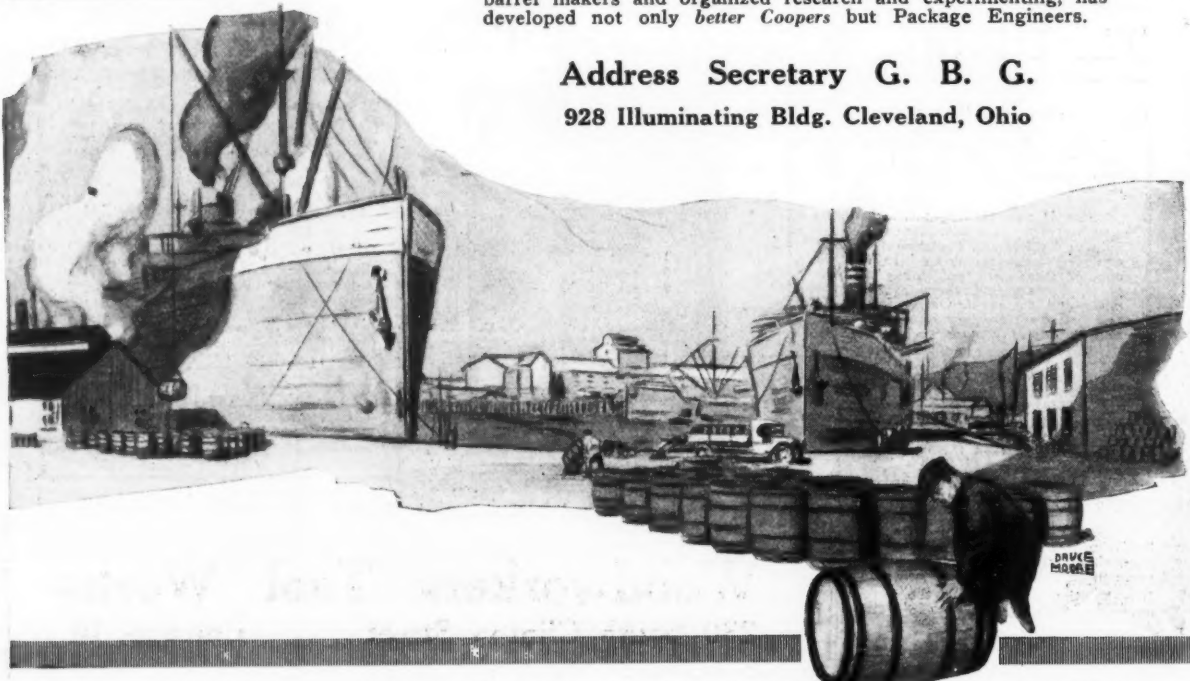
The best export container should be—

- (1) A strong but lightweight package.
- (2) A package easily handled.
- (3) A package that protects contents from fire, freezing, leakage, contamination, tampering and ordinary abuse or accident.
- (4) A package that lends itself to distinctive trade-marks or advertising.
- (5) A package that is paid for when contents are paid for, to relieve the shipper from endless expense and bother.
- (6) The cheapest package that will comply with the first five requirements.

Apply these six requirements to every known container on the market and you will find just *one ideal export package for liquid products*—the wood barrel.

Every shipper will find valuable and timely pointers in the barrel booklets furnished by the "Good Barrel Group." Special problems will receive individual attention and advice without the slightest obligation. The combined experience of twenty-one barrel makers and organized research and experimenting, has developed not only *better Coopers* but *Package Engineers*.

Address Secretary G. B. G.
928 Illuminating Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio



When Grease Prices Are Low

It is all the more reason for installing the Ussesa System for recovering grease from waste waters.

Every pound of grease recovered by the Ussesa Apparatus is of a better quality and brighter color than that recovered by any other system of catch-basins.

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42nd Street

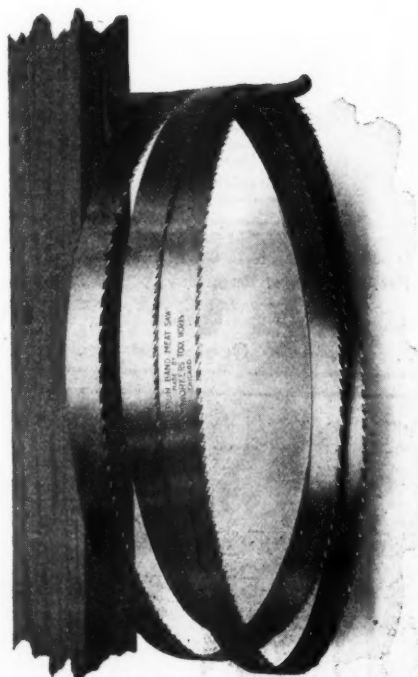
Candler Building

New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

We challenge competition to produce any better or even as good a tool as our

Champion Band Meat Saw



Our own tests in the great Chicago Stock Yards where our Saws have been in competition with other makes seem to fully warrant our claim that the Champion band meat saws are tougher, will stand more abuse, and do more work than any other saw on the market. We can prove these facts with your trial order.

Large Stock. Quick Shipment.

Woodworkers Tool Works

230 South Clinton Street

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Section

Let us have peace—with or without a league!

This spring fever thing is as bad as the flu when it gets you good!

As a remedy for the H. C. of L. we will now try the L. of S. and D.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 1, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.61 cents per pound.

Announcement of the abandonment of hog price-fixing did not cause the market slump that was predicted by some. Perhaps Mr. Hoover was right again!

With the lid off the export trade in hog products there ought to be some nice business abroad—for those who are forehanded enough to be prepared to go after it, either individually or collectively.

Hog receipts at eleven leading markets in February aggregated 3,110,000 in round numbers, according to the Drovers' Journal. This compared to 4,110,000 in January, which was the largest month's total on record.

Frank F. Jacoby, well known and popular in tallow and grease circles, has just received honorable discharge from the United States service, having served in the Naval Aviation Corps in France for about a year. Frank has opened an office in the Webster building as broker in packinghouse by-products.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS AND COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES.
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

The average weight of cattle at Chicago in February was 932 lbs., compared to 885 lbs. in January and 953 lbs. in February, 1918. Hog weights in February averaged 232 lbs., compared to 228 lbs. in January, and 231 lbs. in February, 1918. Sheep in February averaged 81 lbs., compared to 79 lbs. in January, and 84 lbs. in February, 1918.

PACKINGHOUSE FIRM RESUMES.

Both members of the firm having been released from the military service, Piquero & Smith, importers and exporters, of El Paso, Tex., have resumed business at the old stand. Upon the declaration of war they closed up their business and enlisted to fight for their country. C. R. Piquero became a corporal in the 318th Air Squadron in France and saw active service as an artillery observer. Lieut. Joseph B. Smith was assigned to the Army quartermaster's department and had an important post at Washington. They will now resume business where they left off in April, 1917, and expect to have their old connections working smoothly soon.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 6, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73½
Cable transfers	4.75½
Demand, sterling	4.75½
Commercial, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days	4.71
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.52
Commercial, sight	5.48½
Bankers' cables	5.46½
Bankers' checks	5.47½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40½
Commercial, 60 days	40½
Bankers' sight	41½
Bankers' cables	41½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	25.90
Bankers' cables	26.10

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

COLD STORAGE EGGS AND BUTTER.

Reports to the United States Bureau of Markets on February 15 from 395 cold storages show that their rooms contained 41,405 cases of eggs, while on February 1, 456 storages reported 129,971 cases. Reports of 14 storages are not yet received. On the basis of previous reports their holdings for February 15 are estimated as 217 cases. The 378 storages that reported holdings on February 15 of this year and last show a present stock of 40,808 cases as compared with 54,445 cases last year, a decrease of 13,637 cases or 25.0 per cent. The reports show that from February 1 to 15, the February 1 holdings decreased 67.9 per cent, while the last report showed that during January the January 1 holdings decreased 82.6 per cent. Last year the decrease from February 1 to 15 was 65.4 per cent, and during January the decrease was 83.8 per cent.

Reports from 340 cold storages on February 15 show that their rooms contained 31,347,754 pounds of creamery butter, while on February 1, 379 storages reported 37,349,207 pounds. Reports of 14 storages are not yet received. On the basis of previous reports their holdings for February 15 are estimated at 150,331 pounds. The 321 storages that reported holdings on February 15 of this year and last show a present stock of 31,121,820 pounds as compared with 20,384,007 pounds last year, an increase of 10,737,813 pounds or 52.7 per cent. The reports show that from February 1 to 15 the February 1 holdings decreased 15.8 per cent, while the last report showed that during January the January 1 holdings decreased 18 per cent. Last year the decrease from February 1 to 15 was 21.0 per cent, and during January the decrease was 48.5 per cent.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

PACKERS' ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacapco

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃**

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers*

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

87 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 24.....	24,314	2,597	61,972	17,141
Tuesday, Feb. 25.....	22,978	4,780	57,337	14,515
Wednesday, Feb. 26.....	5,471	793	42,200	8,775
Thursday, Feb. 27.....	8,053	3,709	45,511	15,960
Friday, Feb. 28.....	3,178	504	28,480	4,609
Saturday, Mar. 1.....	2,482	97	7,778	2,074

Totals last week.....	56,871	12,447	243,258	63,434
Previous week.....	60,972	12,371	244,458	59,408
Year ago.....	69,747	12,621	225,660	45,258
Two years ago.....	45,659	11,467	166,196	59,928

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 24.....	4,334	319	6,352	3,791
Tuesday, Feb. 25.....	3,021	122	3,618	1,908
Wednesday, Feb. 26.....	4,802	215	6,627	1,853
Thursday, Feb. 27.....	3,261	110	3,451	3,277
Friday, Feb. 28.....	2,978	64	3,966	1,588
Saturday, Mar. 1.....	329	...	3,426	267

Totals last week.....	18,725	830	27,340	12,684
Previous week.....	18,041	548	44,448	12,131
Year ago.....	18,909	611	40,649	9,452
Two years ago.....	12,225	256	43,450	7,231

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1919.
Cattle.....	623,465	550,056
Hogs.....	2,044,990	1,673,197
Sheep.....	719,089	543,954

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	818,000
Total this week.....	850,000
Previous week.....	790,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	572,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	597,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	582,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	448,000
Total year to date.....	7,238,000
Same period, 1918.....	6,370,000
Same period, 1917.....	6,449,000
Same period, 1916.....	6,948,000
Same period, 1915.....	6,210,000
Same period, 1914.....	4,895,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending March 1, 1919, with comparisons:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	202,000	716,000	179,000
Previous week.....	211,000	725,000	149,000
1918.....	220,000	657,000	139,000
1917.....	151,000	494,000	158,000
1916.....	143,000	501,000	177,000
1915.....	121,000	478,000	182,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR WITH COMPARISONS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	1,970,000	6,091,000	1,620,000
1918.....	1,763,000	5,059,000	1,492,000
1917.....	1,578,000	5,496,000	1,444,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	40,800
Anglo-American.....	14,100
Swift & Company.....	36,200
Hammond Co.....	20,100
Morris & Co.....	17,500
Wilson & Co.....	23,400
Boyd-Lunham.....	11,900
Western Packing Co.....	7,300
Roberts & Oake.....	6,300
Miller & Hart.....	4,700
Independent Packing Co.....	8,900
Brennan Packing Co.....	8,900
Others.....	22,000

Totals.....	221,200
Previous week.....	216,000
Year ago.....	178,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$16.00	\$17.52	\$12.50	\$18.25
Previous week.....	15.50	17.65	11.80	17.85
Cor. week, 1918.....	12.40	16.85	12.35	16.60
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.55	13.35	11.50	14.00
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.50	8.55	7.90	11.00
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.00	6.70	7.40	9.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	6.60	5.85	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.45	6.63	6.40	8.65
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.10	6.50	4.90	6.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	7.03	4.55	6.10

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$19.00@20.00
Good to medium steers.....	18.00@19.25
Medium to good steers.....	15.00@18.25
Plain to medium steers.....	12.00@16.50

Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@19.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.90@14.50
Good to prime cows.....	9.75@12.75
Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@15.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.60@ 9.75
Canners.....	6.00@ 6.60
Cutters.....	6.50@ 7.30
Bologna bulls.....	8.25@ 9.35
Butcher bulls.....	10.00@13.25
Veal calves.....	15.50@17.50

HOGS.

Fair to choice light hogs.....	\$17.10@17.75
Choice light butchers.....	17.55@17.80
Medium weight butchers, 235-260 lbs.....	17.65@17.85
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	17.75@17.95
Mixed packing.....	17.15@17.60
Heavy packing.....	16.80@17.20
Rough packing.....	16.50@16.80
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.75@16.35
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@16.25

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$17.50@19.25
Colorado lambs.....	18.00@19.00
Native lambs.....	16.00@18.85
Shorn lambs.....	15.00@17.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	14.75@17.00
Wethers, fair to choice.....	10.75@13.25
Feeding lambs.....	14.50@16.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1919.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	40.80	41.00	40.50	41.00
July.....	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	23.15	25.20	24.92	25.10
July.....	24.45	24.50	24.30	24.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	22.62	22.80	22.52	22.70
July.....	21.65	21.70	21.30	21.47

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	41.30	41.82	41.15	41.37
July.....	38.35	38.35	38.25	38.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.30	25.60	25.30	25.45
July.....	24.70	24.90	24.57	24.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	22.87	23.10	22.87	22.97
July.....	21.60	21.90	21.55	21.70

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	41.50	41.80	41.15	41.15
July.....	38.80	38.80	38.05	38.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.55	25.60	25.25	25.25
July.....	24.70	24.90	24.60	24.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.15	23.20	22.85	22.85
July.....	21.95	21.95	21.62	21.62

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	41.10	41.50	40.85	41.00
July.....	38.20	38.20	37.85	37.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.15	25.35	25.00	25.10
July.....	24.70	24.70	24.45	24.47
RIBS—Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	22.80	23.00	22.70	22.72
July.....	21.60	21.85	21.57	21.60

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	40.50	41.35	40.50	41.20
July.....	37.35	38.30	37.35	38.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	24.95	25.20	24.95	25.12
July.....	24.10	24.52	24.10	24.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	22.55	22.82	22.55	22.77
July.....	21.30	21.60	21.30	21.52

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	41.95	42.20	41.95	42.20
July.....	39.05	39.05	38.95	39.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	25.30	25.62	25.30	25.62
July.....	24.55	24.97	24.55	24.97

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.00	23.27	23.00	23.27
July.....	21.50	22.02	21.50	22.02

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	40	@ 50
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@ 50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@ 60
Native Pot Roasts.....	30	@ 35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@ 30
Beef Stew.....	18	@ 24
Potless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@ 32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@ 30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@ 22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@ 22
Round Steaks.....	30	@ 38
Round Roasts.....	28	@ 35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@ 30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@ 25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	38	@ 40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@ 32
Legs, fancy.....	38	@ 40
Stew.....	20	@ 25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	32	@ 35
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@ 45
Chops, French, each.....	40	@ 45

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@ 25
Stew.....	16	@ 18
Shoulders.....	22	@ 25
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@ 25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@ 28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@ 22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@ 35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@ 28

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28	@ 32
Pork Chops.....	30	@ 35
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@ 28
Pork Tenderloins.....	45	@ 48
Pork Butts.....	28	@ 30
Spare Ribs.....	18	@ 20
Hocks.....	20	@ 22
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@ 20
Leaf Lard.....	27	@ 27

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	28	@ 32
Fore Quarters.....	20	@ 25
Legs.....	28	@ 32
Breasts.....	25	@ 28
Shoulders.....	25	@ 28
Cutlets.....	45	@ 45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@ 40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@ 15
Tallow.....	@ 4 1/2
Bones, per cwt.....	@ 75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@ 40
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	@ 75
Klips.....	@ 28

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.

Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

The Horn & Supply Co.

Leominster, Mass.

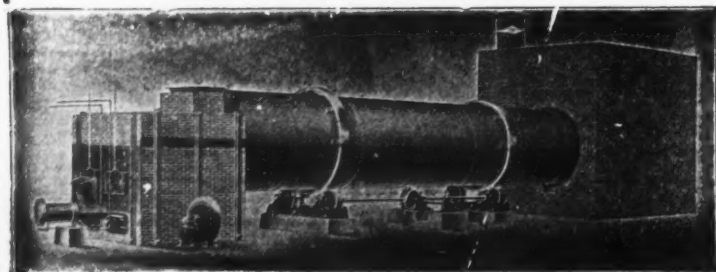
Dealers in

Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.

Manufacturers of

Pressed Horn and Hoof.

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St. - - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	27
Good native steers	24
Native steers, medium	20
Heifers, good	17
Cows	14
Hind Quarters, choice	33
Fore Quarters, choice	21

Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	46
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	45
Steer Loins, No. 1	43
Steer Loins, No. 2	47
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	60
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	60
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	34
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	32
Cow Short Loins	24
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25
Cow Loins	19
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	30
Strip Loins, No. 3	20
Steer Ribs, No. 1	43
Steer Ribs, No. 2	38
Cow Ribs, No. 1	23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3	17
Rolls	27
Steer Round, No. 1	25
Steer Round, No. 2	22
Cow Round	17
Flank Steak	26
Rump Butts	17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	21
Steer Chucks, No. 2	20
Cow Chucks	15
Boneless Chucks	18 1/2
Steer Plates	17
Medium Plates	17
Briskets, No. 1	20
Briskets, No. 2	17
Shoulder Cuts	24
Steer Navel Ends	18 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	13
Fore Shanks	10
Hind Shanks	8 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	20
Trimnings	17

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 10
Hearts	8 @ 9
Tongues	19 @ 24
Sweetbreads	30 @ 32
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @ 7
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Livers	7 1/2 @ 7
Kidneys, per lb.	7 @ 7

Veal.

Heavy Carcass	16 @ 19
Light Carcass	20 @ 22
Good Carcass	23 @ 26
Good Saddle	30 @ 32
Medium Racks	12 @ 12
Good Racks	19 @ 19

Veal Product.

Brains, each	7 1/2 @ 10
Sweetbreads	31 @ 40
Calf Livers	29 @ 31

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	30 @ 30
Round Dressed Lambs	31 @ 31
Saddles, Medium	32 @ 32
R. D. Lamb Fores	28 @ 28
R. D. Lamb Fores, Medium	28 @ 28
R. D. Lamb Saddle	33 @ 33
Lamb Fries, per lb.	10 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	21 @ 21
Good Sheep	23 @ 23
Medium Saddle	24 @ 24
Good Saddle	26 @ 26
Good Fores	18 @ 18
Medium Racks	16 @ 16
Mutton Legs	26 @ 26
Mutton Loins	25 @ 25
Mutton Stew	16 @ 16
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @ 12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	21 @ 21
Pork Loins	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Leaf Lard	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Tenderloins	41 @ 41
Spare Ribs	24 @ 24
Butts	24 @ 24
Hocks	16 @ 16
Trimnings	16 @ 16
Extra Lean Trimnings	22 @ 22
Tails	13 @ 13
Shouts	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pigs' Heads	9 @ 9
Blade Bones	16 @ 16
Blade Meat	19 @ 19
Cheek Meat	14 @ 14
Hog Hivers, per lb.	5 @ 5
Neck Bones	6 @ 5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	22 @ 22
Pork Hearts, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	20 @ 20
Slip: Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	9 @ 9
Brains	11 @ 12
Backfat	24 @ 24
Hams	29 @ 29
Calas	23 @ 23
Bellies	34 @ 34

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Choice Bologna	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Frankfurters	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	17 @ 17
Tongue and blood	22 @ 22
Minced Sausage	18 @ 18
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	19 @ 19
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	20 @ 20
Special Compressed Sausage	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	23 @ 23
Oxford Lean Butts	35 @ 35
Polish Sausage	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Garlic Sausage	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	17 @ 17
Pork Sausage, short link	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	21 @ 21
Luncheon Roll	20 @ 20
Delicatessen Loaf	21 @ 21
Jellied Roll	20 @ 20

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Beef casing salami	42 @ 42
Italian salami (new goods)	29 @ 29
Holsteiner	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Mitwurst	34 @ 34
Farmer	45 @ 45
Cervelat, new	— @ —

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95 @ 1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55 @ 2.55
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20 @ 14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50 @ 2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurters, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.80 @ 13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.05 @ 1.05
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.40 @ 1.40
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90 @ 1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 357-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	14.50 @ 14.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00 @ 17.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pork Snots, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50 @ 70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.25 @ 4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.25 @ 8.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	32.00 @ 32.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	— @ —
Corned beef hash, No. 2	— @ —
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	— @ —
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	— @ —
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	— @ —
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	— @ —

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	33.50 @ 33.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	37 @ 37
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	12.00 @ 12.00
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	21.00 @ 21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	45.50 @ 45.50
Plate beef	44.50 @ 44.50
Prime Mess Beef	42.00 @ 42.00
Mess Beef	41.00 @ 41.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	42 @ 42
Mess Pork	49.00 @ 49.00
Clear Fat Backs	52.50 @ 52.50
Family Back Pork	52.00 @ 52.00
Bean Pork	40.00 @ 40.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	30 @ 30
Pure lard	29 @ 29
Lard, substitute, tes.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Lard compounds	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	29 @ 29
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	28 1/2 @ 30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	33 @ 33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	24 @ 24
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	29 @ 29

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	31.50 @ 31.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	31.00 @ 31.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	30.75 @ 30.75
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	26.00 @ 26.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	28.25 @ 28.25
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	27.00 @ 27.00
Extra Short Clears	28.25 @ 28.25
Extra Short Ribs	20.00 @ 20.00
Butts	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	34 @ 34
Calas, 4 @ 12 lbs., avg.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	23 @ 23
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	26 @ 26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	33 @ 33
Dried Beef In Vats	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2

Skinned Balled Hams	46 @ 46
Regular Balled Hams	45 @ 45
Balled Calas	33 @ 33
Cooked Loin Rolls	46 @ 46
Cooked Balled Shoulder	33 @ 33

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @ 14
Beef export rounds	18 @ 18
Beef middles, per set	39 @ 39
Beef hungs, per piece	15 @ 15
Beef weasands	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	60 @ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95 @ 95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	1.40 @ 1.40
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	1.00 @ 1.00
Hog middles, per set	20 @ 20
Hog hungs export	21 @ 21
Hog hungs, medium	15 @ 15
Hog hungs, narrow	7 @ 7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10 @ 10
Imported wide sheep casings	— @ —
Imported medium wide sheep casings	— @ —
Imported medium sheep casings	— @ —

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	4.75 @ 4.80
Hoof meal, per unit	4.00 @ 4.25
Concentrated tankage, ground	4.00 @ 4.25
Ground tankage, 11 1/2 %	4.70 @ 4.80
Ground tankage, 9 and 20 %	4.40 @ 4.50
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20 %	3.00 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30 %	35.00 @ 37.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	36.00 @ 37.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	26.00 @ 30.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	200.00 @ 210.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	40.00 @ 50.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 50.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00 @ 160.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 30.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	25.75 @ 25.75
Prime steam, loose	25.00 @ 25.00
Leaf	24.50 @ 24.50
Compound	22.50 @ 23.00
Neutral lard	29.00 @ 29.25

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tallow	11 @ 11 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oleo stock	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Linseed, loose, per gal.	5 @ 5.137
Corn oil, loose	8 @ 8.10 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	9 @ 9 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	11 1/2 @ 12
Prime country	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Packers' prime, loose	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Packers' No. 1, loose	9 @ 9 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	9 1/2 @ 10
White, "A"	9 @ 9 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	8 @ 8 1/2
Crackling	6 @ 6 1/2
House	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brown	6 @ 6 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	9 1/2 @ 12
Garbage grease, loose	4 1/2 @ 5
Glycerine, C. P.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	14 @ 14 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	8 @ 8 1/2
Glycerine, candle	10 @ 10 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2 @ 20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom.	19 @ 19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50 % f. o. b. Tex.	1 @ 1 1/2

COOPEPAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.05 @ 2.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.15 @ 2.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.25 @ 2.30
Red oak lard tierces	3.25 @ 3.30
White oak lard tierces	3.40 @ 3.50
White oak ham tierces	4.00 @ 4.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	36 @ 36
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b.	— @ —
N. Y. & S. F.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boric acid, crystals to powdered	13 1/2 @ 15
Borax, crystals to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar—	— @ —
White, clarified	8.55 @ 8.55
Yellow, clarified	8.70 @ 8.70
Plantation, granulated	8.90 @ 8.90

F. o. b. New Orleans. Less 2 per cent.

Salt—	— @ —
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	— @ —
Ashton, car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	— @ —
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	— @

Retail Section

RETAIL MARKET ADVERTISING Business-Getting Methods Neglected by the Butcher

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the seventh of a series of articles on advertising as a means of increasing a retail meat dealer's trade. The author, who knows trade conditions thoroughly and intimately, discusses the subject from a practical standpoint, a "dollars-and-cents" point of view.]

Advertisements Prepared by an Expert

In comparison to advertisements described and criticized in previous articles, here are some which have been made up by a professional advertising man. They are small, so as to show that it does not at all times require a half page in order to make the copy attractive. The main object of these ads is to attract attention, create the desire for this man's meats, and induce the people to come to the store. They do not speak so much of price as they do of quality, and the reader will get a pleasant impression from this copy.

Here is a sample 50-line ad:

For Sunday Dinner

Can you imagine anything more delicious than a nice, juicy prime Rib Roast?

Our Meat Cutters have a way of preparing it so that it will be easy to slice. Merely add the flavoring and spices, and it's ready for the stove.

And the quality of the meat is such that even a poor cook will have trouble spoiling it.

Choice cuts to meet the demand of your table.

34 to 45 CENTS PER LB.

JONES
"GOOD MEATS"
110 Main Street.
'Phone 224.

The other advertisement, with the headline "DOES YOUR HUBBY," is bound to secure the interest of a housewife, for Friend Husband is the one she has to please with the dinner. The advertisement needs no description. It follows:



DOES YOUR HUBBY

like a delicious, tender, juicy steak?

With "smothered onions" and "French fried" on the side?

A steak that slices like butter and just melts away when you eat it?

Jones' steaks are in favor among the husbands of the town and also with the rest of the family!

Why not treat the family to a Steak Dinner this evening?

JONES
110 Main Street Phone 224



LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Carlos Clough, of Beech Hill, Me., has purchased a meat market in Randolph, Me.

George L. Buffum & Son, the grocers on East Main street, Binghamton, N. Y., have acquired property at East Main and Bridge streets, and will erect a building. Besides groceries, they will have a meat department.

Carroll Brooks has purchased the Currier Bros.' meat market at Orleans, Vt.

Fire of unknown origin caused damage to the extent of \$250 to Denholm's meat market at 6232 Frankstown avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William J. and A. J. Erdman have opened another meat market in Allentown, Pa., this one being at Eleventh and Tilghman streets, and in charge of Philip Guenther.

John Alley and Arif Hassan, trading as the John Ally Company, grocery and provision dealers at Whitinsville, Mass., have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$3,002 and no assets.

The National Butchers' Company, which

company operates a chain of provision stores in New Jersey and Connecticut, have leased two stores at 1298-1330 Beacon street, Mass.

The residents of Linwood, Mass., have organized a co-operative store and will open on Church street in the middle of March.

A fish department is to be added to the meat and grocery market of The Mohican Store. Other improvements will also be made.

Thomas Layfield and Edward Henriksen, owners of the Riverside Market, and Edward Markham, owner of the Missoula Meat Market, have united their markets and will establish the Missoula Meat Market at 129 North Higgins avenue, Missoula, Mont.

Otto Boehme was found dead in the basement of his butcher shop at Charleroi, Pa., hanging from a joist, blind-folded and gagged. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the crime.

R. B. Yost will open a meat and grocery store in the Graham Building, Graham, W. Va.

Hadley T. Reed, of the Highlands, opened a meat market in the Summit House, Athol, Mass.

Here is a third piece of "copy" which speaks for itself:

To Get Acquainted

We knew that many thrifty housewives of Belltown have never visited this sanitary market. We also believe that there are many of them who do not know how reasonably we sell prime quality meats and poultry.

To get you acquainted with our meat values we offer for Saturday our Fancy Elmbrook Farm

SPRING CHICKENS
at 40c. per lb.

The regular selling price is 46c. per lb.—and they are worth more.

JONES
Good Meats.

Of course, these ideas for advertisements can be as varied as desired, both as to size, style and subject. This is the sort of advertising that will get results, if any newspaper advertising will. Try it, but try it right.

The New Liberty Market at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been opened on East Market street, and includes The New York Meat Company, Hill's Meat Market and the Daily Fresh Poultry Company. Charles Tremaine will open a delicatessen and Elmer J. Phillips and Mellet will sell meats.

Arthur Goodwin, Alfred Meusel and John Adamson are to open a new meat market in the Deardorff Building, Main and Overland streets, Burley, Ida.

Consumers' Meat and Provision Market, Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. Metz, H. and H. Mandel, 61 East 97th street, New York, N. Y.

Retail Meat Dealers' Rendering Association, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by Mark E. Lobach, William C. Porter and Johnson M. Boyd, of Philadelphia, Pa.

William P. Gamber has sold his meat and grocery market at Ninth and Mifflin streets, Lebanon, Pa., to Elias Gerhart, of Freeport Mills, Pa., and will retire from business.

National Spolka, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., to deal in groceries and meats, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by K. Damz, M. Mulsarz and L. Szarlacki.

Herbert J. Fuller, formerly a meat dealer, died at his home in Owosso, Mich., from heart trouble.

J. J. Welch has sold his meat market and fish business in Williamstown, Mass., to W. J. Vossler.

(Continued on page 42.)

Libby's

Salad Dressing

One dozen free!

Merchants! here's a big,
profit-bearing
opportunity!

The great drive on Libby's Salad Dressing and Libby's Mustard is gaining momentum and within a few days the first advertisements of a great national campaign will appear. Are you ready?

We want every grocer to reap rich, substantial results from this campaign. Therefore, we have authorized your jobber to give you *one dozen free* with each 6-case order for Libby's Salad Dressing, popular size. Order six cases, he will bill you for only 5½ cases; order twelve or more, and he will bill you accordingly.

Seventeen full page advertisements, many in colors, in the great national magazines—Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, Christian Herald, Century, Forecast, and St. Nicholas—will be mobilized behind the campaign. Hundreds of your customers will read, and be convinced. Are you ready?

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



New York Section

Vice-President L. H. Heymann, of Morris & Company, was in New York this week.

J. C. Good, manager of Wilson & Company's New York plant, was in Chicago this week.

C. F. McDowell, of Swift & Company's Eastern plant department of Chicago, was in New York this week.

A. C. Dean, head of the Swift credit department in New York, returned this week with Mrs. Dean from a trip to Hot Springs, Va.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 1, 1919, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 22.47 cents per pound.

S. C. Frazee, general superintendent, and Ed. Clair, assistant superintendent, of Chicago, were Wilson & Company visitors this week.

Consumers Meat and Provision Market, Inc., Manhattan, has been formed with a capital of \$25,000. W. Metz, H. and H. Mandel 61 East 97th street, are the incorporators.

Robert S. Redfield, of Chicago, the packinghouse engineer and machinery expert, was in New York this week calling on the trade and finishing up some important machinery contracts.

The Andre Silz Foodstuffs Corporation has been formed in Manhattan to deal in meats, poultry, vegetables, etc., with a capital of \$50,000. Incorporators: A. Silz, 330 West 15th street, New York City; J. M. Barrere, Mountain View, N. J.; C. L. Fisher, Rutherford, N. J.

J. I. Russell, head of the branch house department, and E. S. La Bart, head of the publicity department of Wilson & Company, were in New York during the past week to address a meeting of branch house managers and salesmen, which was held at the First avenue plant, and presided over by District Manager Isaac Stiefel.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 1, 1919, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,662 lbs.; Brooklyn, 23,-

749 lbs.; Bronx, 349 lbs.; Richmond, 70 lbs.; total, 25,830 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 2,670 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 3 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 7,114 lbs.; Brooklyn, 62 lbs.; Bronx, 3 lbs.; Queens, 11 lbs.; total, 7,190 lbs.

J. L. McCabe, district manager for Wilson & Co., at Philadelphia, and one of the most popular men in the trade, has been made general manager of the Paul O. Reymann Packing Co., of Wheeling, W. Va. His subordinates at Philadelphia presented him with a chest of silver on his departure.

The Ham Boiler Corporation of New York, manufacturers of the Adelman patent ham boiler, have been compelled to take larger quarters on account of the growth of their business, and have removed to Nos. 1760-1762 Westchester avenue, Bronx. Their facilities there will enable them to more than double their previous output.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from page 40.)

Frank Prondoski, who has conducted the New City Market on Fourth street, Turners' Falls, Mass., has sold out to Karpenski & Kopkoh.

W. J. Beauregard, of Rutland, Vt., has opened a meat market in the Duval Store on School street, Wallingford, Vt.

Frank H. Riley, proprietor of the Munroe Street Market, Lynn, Mass., died at his home, 62 Lewis street, from pneumonia.

The Independent Meat Market is now settled in its new quarters on Commercial street, Salem, Ore.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Alfred Fewkes, a meat dealer of Sciotoville, Ohio. Liabilities are \$1,827.13 and assets amount to \$8,431.82.

Baum's meat market at Twelfth and Pine streets, La Crosse, Wis., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$400.

Michael Shoemaker and Frank Volk are erecting a meat market at Strasburg, N. D. Frank Sells has turned his meat business in Salem, Wis., over to his father and sister and will move to Chicago, Ill.

C. W. Sheriff will open a meat market in Fairburn, S. D.

Busse & Pierce bought a meat market in Fountain, Minn.

Ketter Bros. bought a meat market in Parkers Prairie, Minn.

A meat market will be opened at Pipestone, Minn., by George Hirmer.

Martin Gebert opened a meat business in Golden Valley, N. D.

Butts & Wright have sold their meat market in Brooklyn, Ia., to W. W. Swartz.

Benjamin F. Hall sold his grocery and meat market in Carlinville, Ill., to A. H. Astroth.

Kjormoe & T. E. Haggin doing business as the East End Meat Market, Marshalltown, Ia., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Kjormoe continuing the business.

Fred Radde bought the Weinzierl Bros.' meat business in St. Bonifacius, Minn.

O. W. Carnall's meat market at Harlem, Mont., has been destroyed by fire.

W. C. Wood will open a meat market in Boulder, Mont.

P. J. Alvine has disposed of his meat market in Worthington, Minn., to Ernest Wellhausen.

Oscar F. Spalding and George Marshall will open a meat market on Wisconsin avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.

Frank Proulx will establish a meat market in Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Otto Strom has opened a meat business in Webster, S. D.

A grocery department will be added to the meat market of John Muralt in Verona, N. D.

Sam H. Pinkerton has merged his grocery and baking business with the North Waterloo Meat Co., Waterloo, Ia.

Charles A. Nelson opened a meat business in Greenbush, Minn. N. A. Dupius bought the Belcourt Meat Market, Rolla, N. D.

Frank N. May will open a meat market in Scranton, N. D.

Mike J. Cziok will open a meat market in Sauk Rapids, Minn.

Robert Stumvall will open a meat market at Long Lake, Minn.

F. J. Deckert has disposed of his meat and grocery market in Marshfield, Wis., to August Simonis.

John Tergen & Son have sold their meat business in Harmony, Minn., to E. D. Newell & Co.

J. L. Stitt has purchased the Kate Myers meat business in Pawnee City, Neb.

A. A. Oliphant has purchased a half interest in the Doniphan Meat Market, Doniphan, Neb.

Chas. Neulen has disposed of his meat business in Scottsbluff, Neb., to Harry Naylor and J. C. Combs.

J. W. Gleason has purchased the J. J. O'Brien meat business at 110 Cooper street, Jackson, Mich., and will continue as the O'Brien Market.

Ardell Rosenbrook has purchased the meat and grocery business of T. A. Benders in Onondaga, Mich.

S. A. Senk has purchased the meat and grocery business of S. E. Pecht in Mullen, Neb.

G. D. Parker and Ollie Wilin have engaged in the meat business at Johnson, Neb.

Herbert Frohnappfel is erecting a new building at Hemingford, Neb., and will install a meat market.

The Farmers' Meat Market Co., Hartline, Wash., has purchased the meat business of John Ellis.

L. C. Burkhardt has purchased a controlling interest in the Welch meat business in Spokane, Wash., and it will be continued under the management of Geo. Leveille.

Michael Smith has engaged in the meat business at Hartwell, Neb.

Earl Coulter has purchased the City Meat Market in Peru, Neb., from A. R. Marsh.

Owing to financial difficulties, James F. Meara, 2nd, proprietor of the Bridge Meat Market, Torrington, Conn., has assigned the business to Daniel Pullin, one of his largest creditors. Mr. Pullin is settling all claims against the business.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	New York.	Boston	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00
Good	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Common	19.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Cows:				
Good	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	19.00@21.00	19.50@21.00	21.00@22.00	19.00@20.00
Common	17.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
Bulls:				
Good	16.00@18.00	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	16.00@16.50	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	31.00@32.00	29.00@30.00	32.00@33.00	33.00@34.00
Good	30.00@31.00	28.00@29.00	31.00@32.00	32.00@33.00
Medium	29.00@30.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	31.00@32.00
Common	28.00@29.00	25.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	28.00@29.00
Yearlings:				
Good	28.00@29.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Common	23.00@24.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Mutton:				
Good	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.00	22.00@24.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	21.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00
Common	19.00@21.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00

LARD PAILS

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY
WHEELING, WEST VA.



FOUR SCORE YEARS AND FOUR

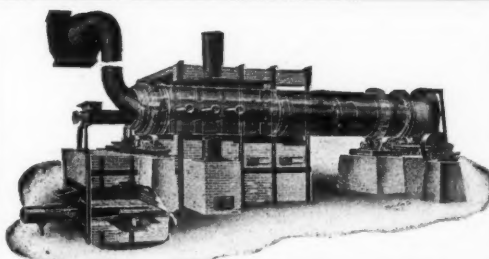
Represent the progressive development of the CHATILLON SCALE
Here is the illustration of an improved type which, by a special device, automatically adjusts itself to varying temperature. We call it

"THERMOSEAL"

Each Thermoseal Scale is provided with unusually large rack and pinion, minimizing all inclination to vibration, and insuring sensitiveness, precision and efficiency.
Where accuracy and durability are demanded, CHATILLON "Thermoseal" is unequalled.
Circular "P" gives prices and explains our liberal trade discounts.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

85 Cliff Street Established 1835 New York City



THE BUCKEYE DRYER COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio

Buckeye Dryers

are successfully drying Packing House products containing up to 90 per cent moisture.

Built to stand up for years under most severe usage.

Steel Tires, Rollers and Driving Gears, Shells of Heavy Steel Plate.

Morris & Co. operate 5 of these Dryers.

Material in stock for all sizes. Why not instal Buckeye Dryers and increase your yield and cut your fuel cost.

CONSOLIDATED RENDERING COMPANY

40 North Market Street General Office Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURES TALLOW, GREASE, OLEO OIL AND STEARINE
DEALERS IN HIDES, SKINS, PELTS AND WOOL

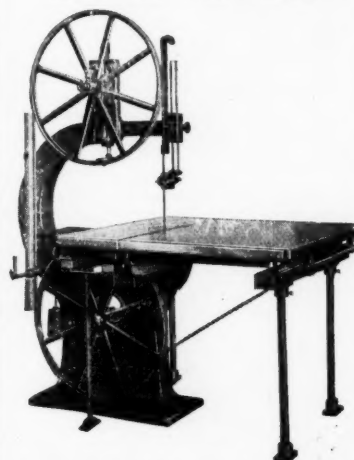
Watch our "Wanted and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S
Patent Parchment Lined
SAUSAGE BAGS
and
BELL'S
SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write
THE WM. G. BELL CO.
Boston Mass.

MR. PACKER
MR. BUTCHER
Save 75 Per Cent



Cut Your Meats By
Power—Instead of By
Hand

Send for Circular

OLNEY & WARRIN
408 Broome St., NEW YORK CITY

CONRON BROS. COMPANY

One of Greater New York's Largest Wholesale Distributors of

DRESSED MEATS and PROVISIONS

DRESSED POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, OLEOMARGARINE, ETC.

CARLOAD ACCOUNTS SOLICITED with Railroad Facilities for Unloading Cars Direct to our Houses

GENERAL OFFICES GANSEVOORT MARKET,
10th Ave. 13th to 14th St. Manhattan

HOTEL, STEAMSHIP AND CUT MEAT DEPARTMENT
447-449 West 13th Street, Manhattan

FORT GREENE MARKET,
189-191 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn

WEST HARLEM MARKET,
12th Ave., and 131st St., Manhattan

BRONX MARKET, PACKING HOUSE,
Manufacturing of high grade provisions under U. S. Government Supervision. U. S. Inspection No. 1009.
643-645 Brook Avenue, The Bronx.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to fair	13.90@15.10
Oxen	@13.50
Bulls, ordinary to choice	9.00@13.00
Cows, common to choice	4.00@12.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime	18.00@22.00
Live calves, yearlings	@—
Live calves, fed	@—
Live calves, barnyard	8.00@ 9.50
Live calves, culls	12.00@17.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime	\$18.50@20.00
Live lambs, culls	@—
Live lambs, yearlings	@—
Live sheep, ordinary to good	10.00@12.00
Live sheep, culls	@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.25
Hogs, medium	@18.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.00
Pigs	@17.50
Bought	@15.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	27	@23
Choice native light	26	@27
Native, common to fair	24	@25

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	26	@27
Choice native light	25	@26
Native, common to fair	24	@24
Choice Western, heavy	24	@25
Choice Western, light	21	@22½
Common to fair Texas	23	@24
Good to choice heifers	24	@25
Common to fair heifers	22	@23
Choice cows	21	@22
Common to fair cows	18	@20
Fresh Bologna bulls	14	@17

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	36	@38
No. 2 ribs	30	@33
No. 3 ribs	24	@26
No. 1 loins	36	@38
No. 2 loins	30	@33
No. 3 loins	24	@26
No. 1 hinds and ribs	32	@33
No. 2 hinds and ribs	28	@30
No. 3 hinds and ribs	26	@27
No. 1 rounds	22	@23
No. 2 rounds	20	@21
No. 3 rounds	17	@18
No. 1 chucks	18	@19
No. 2 chucks	16	@17
No. 3 chucks	14	@15

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	30	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	28	@30
Western calves, choice	26	@28
Western calves, fair to good	24	@26
Grassers and buttermilks	14	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@23½
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@23½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@24½
Pigs	@25½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	32	@33
Lambs, choice	31	@32
Sheep, choice	20	@22
Sheep, medium to good	18	@20
Sheep, culls	15	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@33
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@31
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@25
Smoked picnic, light	@25
Smoked picnic, heavy	@24
Smoked shoulders	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	28 @29
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@38
Dried beef sets	42 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy	@34

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@33
Fresh pork loins, Western	@32
Frozen pork loins	@30
Fresh pork tenderloins	@40
Frozen pork tenderloins	@38
Shoulders, city	@28
Shoulders, Western	@27
Butts, regular fresh Western	@29
Butts, boneless fresh Western	@32
Fresh hams, city	@32
Fresh hams, Western	@31
Fresh picnic hams, Western	@25

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	55.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 70.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	60.00@ 70.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	@25c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@20c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@20c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@40c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@35c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@5c.	each
Livers, beef	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails	@16c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@16c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@26c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	@34c.	a pound
Lamb's fries	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@23c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@10
Shop bones, per cwt.	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	.
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	.
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@1.60
Hog middles	@18
Hog bungs	@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@22
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@50
Beef wessands, No. 1s, each	@ 8½
Beef wessands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	29½	31½
Pepper, Sing., black	22	24
Pepper, Penang, white	23	26
Pepper, red	10	12
Allspice	26	30
Cinnamon	9	11
Coriander	32	37
Cloves	24	27
Ginger	56	61
Mace		

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@25
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@26
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. and S. F.	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.60
No. 2 skins	@.58
No. 3 skins	@.35
Branded skins	@.45
Picky skins	@.33
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.58
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.56
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.	@6.00
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.	@5.80
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@5.80
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@5.60
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@4.50
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@6.25
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.	@6.00
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@6.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@5.75
No. 1 klps, 14-18 lbs.	@6.50
No. 2 klps, 14-18 lbs.	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@6.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@6.00
No. 1 heavy klps, 18 lbs. and over	@7.00
No. 2 heavy klps, 18 lbs. and over	@6.75
Branded klps	@5.25
Heavy branded klps	@5.75
Ticky klps	@5.25
Heavy ticky klps	@5.75
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, stags	25 @27
Western, corn fed, stags	24 @25

CHICKENS—Fresh, dry-packed, barrels—

Western, milk fed, stags	24 @25
Western, corn fed, stags	23 @24

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@10.50
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.	@—

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—

Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.	38 @40
Ohio and Michigan, prime, per lb.	39 @40
Other western, per lb.	38 @39

Geese—Fresh—Dry packed—

Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.	32 @33
Ohio and Michigan, prime	32 @33
Other western, per lb.	32 @33

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen	35 @35½
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	35 @36
Western, 48 to 47 lbs. to dozen	34 @34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen	32 @32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen	31 @31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen	30 @30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Western, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.	34½ @35
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights	32½ @33

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked, No. 1	26 @27
Scalded	25 @26

FROZEN—1918 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young hens	45 @46
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young toms	45 @46
W'n, bbls. d. pick. select young hens	45 @45
W'n, bbls., dry pickd., select young toms	44 @45
W'n, bbls., dry pickd., ½ bns and toms	43 @44
Texas, dry pickd., choice	43 @44
Texas, fair to good	40 @42
Old toms	39 @39

Broilers—

Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	48 @48
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	44 @45
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	44 @45
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	42 @43

Chickens—

Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	36 @37
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	36 @37
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	36 @37
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	37 @37
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	37 @38
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	35 @35
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	35 @35
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	35 @36
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz.	35 @36
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.	36 @37

Fowls—

Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	35 @35½
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	35 @35½
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	34 @34
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.	32½ @33½
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.	31 @32
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.	30 @31
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.	34½ @35
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	34½ @35
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	34½ @35
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.	32 @33
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.	31 @31½
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.	30 @30½

Capons—

Western, 7 lbs. and over	44 @45
Western, 6 to 6½ lbs.	41 @43
Old Cocks—	
Western prime	28 @28

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.	@32
Young roosters, nearby	@—
Fowls, fancy	34 @35
Roosters, old	23 @24
Turkeys, via freight	32 @40
Geese	21 @22
Ducks, via freight	40 @40
Guineas, per pair	1.00@1.10

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score)	53 @58½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	59 @59½
Creamery, firsts	54½ @57½
Process, extras	45½ @48
Process, firsts	43½ @44½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	46½ @47
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	45½ @46
Fresh gathered, firsts	44½ @45½
Fresh gathered, seconds	41 @44
Fresh checks, good to choice	39 @39½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 5.50
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 4.42½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	nom. 40.90
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	5.50 and 10c.
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35 c. per unit available phos. acid)	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 4.75

